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THE WEEDER.

"The servant earnestly desireth the shadow."—Job.

"The morn is past, and yet the weeds are thick,
And the fierce August sun pours on me burningly,
O God!" she said, "send, send that shadow quick,
Which I desire so yearningly."

"For me the heat and burden of the day,
And a stern master who doth show no lenity
For him rich pleasure-lands stretch far away,
With groves of cool serenity."

"Above his meadows, into golden air,
The rounded knoll uplifts its green protuberance,
And ripening harvests wave and toss their hair
In golden-tressed exuberance."

"There are cool woodlands, in whose dusk arcades
The very noonday seems of twilight emulous;
No heat wins there, but in the silent glades
The silent dews hang tremulous.

"There the tall tulip crests the glorious scene,
The stately monarch of those sylvan palaces,
And its strong arms like priests in ferial green,
Lift up their golden chalices."

"Through the thick leaves the tempered sunbeams sift,
And pleasant shades are o'er the sward distributed;
Where worms may crawl; there thistle-down may drift,
And be—I am prohibited!"

"I toiled with toil, yet keep my faith with all,
Though none save God regardeth me observantly.
Father!" she cried, "which will that shadow fall,
For which I pine so fervently?"

There came a shadow; but 'twas icy cold,
As of some swart, dread angel o'er her hovering;
It wreathed around her with voluminous fold,
And wrapped her in its covering.

Chill though it was, she hailed it with a smile,
And warm by years, and grief, and long infirmity,
Lay down it humanly it, slept a little while,
And wakened in eternity.

THE MERTON MYSTERY.

Brydges Merton, the banker and planter, was seated after dinner in his library, indulging the luxury of a cigar. He had many pleasant subjects of rumination, the middle-aged, well-to do gentleman, with whom life had gone smoothly, notwithstanding the loss of a wife many years before. The two boys she left were at school; the plantation on the James River, designed for their inheritance, as it had been his, was flourishing under the care of an able overseer; Mr. Merton's affairs were prosperous; he was president of a bank, cultivated literary tastes, went much into society, and had excellent health. That something was wanting to happiness, however, was evident in the contraction of his forehead, visible in the waning daylight, and in the ruddy glow which the fire began to throw out into the room. Presently, the scowl was replaced by a furtive smile, and the corners of the mouth twitched as he knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar.

The door was opened softly, and a colored servant, with a bow, presented a card on a salver.

His master took it up, uttered a surprised "humph," and smiled outright.

"Show him in," he said.

The black retired, and presently a gentleman entered, whom Mr. Merton rose to receive with scrupulous courtesy. He took a chair, and some observation passed about the weather and other subjects of universal discussion.

Mr. Ainslie, the visitor, presided over an insurance office in Richmond, and was only known by name to the banker, as he never went into society. In a few moments he introduced the object of his coming.

"This is a sad business," he said, abruptly, "of young Orme."

"Very much so."

"It was a thunderstroke to me; I cannot believe it," remarked Ainslie.

"Not believe it!"

"I mean, I cannot believe Gerald has done anything wrong."

The banker shrugged his shoulders.

"How long has he been in your employ?" he asked. The tone of contempt in his words betrayed more personal interest than he would have cared to show in the matter.

"Not long, it is true—only two years; but I would have staked my life on his integrity, Mr. Merton, I will do it yet; I can never think Gerald Orme has been guilty of forgery."

"Have you seen him since his arrest?"

"I have just parted from him. He declared to me, and I believe him, that the check was given him in payment for some property of his own—a pair of horses he had in Petersburg; and that he received in us good faith as genuine, and so presented it at your back."

"Let him prove that, and he will not be committed for trial. When is he to be examined?"

"To-morrow; there was no time after his arrest to-day."

"And he is——"

"I saw him in prison; he has not engaged counsel yet. I never was more astonished; I came to you at once."

"Why to me?" asked Merton

"Why *not* to you, sir?" exclaimed the merchant. "Gerald is my principal clerk; he is charged with forging your name to a check for the purpose of obtaining five hundred dollars wrongfully. I am convinced there is some mistake; I want to bring you to the same conviction, and prevent the matter causing a scandal, which will ruin a deserving young man."

"You are his friend, Mr. Ainslie, and it is natural you should be slow to believe him guilty. It is very creditable to you——"

"Not his friend in the sense you mean, Mr. Merton. He has served me faithfully and well; he came to me with excellent references, which his conduct has justified. I cannot be mistaken in believing him a man of strict moral principals. That is all; and I want the young man fairly dealt with. I am convinced of his innocence. Will you give him a chance, Mr. Merton? Will you give him time to clear himself, before taking farther steps?" The last words were spoken with energy, and a look of earnest appeal.

"I cannot interfere," replied the banker, coldly. Then, with a sudden change of countenance, he asked—"Has he any family?"

"None; his parents are dead, and he has relations that I know of. But he is engaged, or as good as engaged, to be married."

"Ah!" The face of the rich planter expressed great interest. "Engaged?"

"Yes, to Miss Hammond. It is not likely a young man attached to so worthy a young lady would commit a crime."

"The more likely—because he would want means to recommend himself to her favor," said the banker, with darkening brow; and rising, he rang the bell, bidding the servant, when he appeared, to bring lights and refreshments.

Ainslie declined the latter, and only ventured on a little more urging in behalf of his young clerk. It was all useless. Mr. Merton had made up his mind to let the law take its course. The visitor returned to report the ill-success of his mission.

More than an hour the rich man, who had decided to prosecute the poor one to the ruin of his character, sat alone absorbed in thought. He had thrown aside his cigar and taken up a book; but he was not reading it. When he heard the roll of carriage wheels, he closed the volume, and walked to the window. Drawing the heavy moreen curtains aside a very little, he saw a muffled figure alight from the carriage and lightly run up the steps of his house. "I expected this," he muttered, as he hastily resumed his leathern chair, and took up the book he had laid aside.

The door was opened widely, and, without announcement, a lady entered. Her face was veiled and her form wrapped in a dark cloak. She stopped near the door and stood still, as if lacking courage to advance.

The banker gracefully presented a chair, and begged his visitor to be seated. Suddenly she flung aside her veil and let fall her cloak, revealing a face of great beauty and a form of symmetry. She was a brunette of rich complexion, and excitement had called the color to her cheeks and given fire to her large black eyes. A curl or two of raven hair had fallen over her temples, and she nervously brushed back the intrusive locks. Her dress was of amber silk, trimmed with flounces of black thread lace, and a bertha of the same around the low corsage contrasted with her snowy neck, which was adorned with a necklace of pearls. She wore a long, white kid glove—the kind fashionable many years since—on the left arm; the right was bare, and showed a bracelet and rings of costly jewels.

"You will think it strange, Mr. Merton," her musical voice uttered, "my coming to your house, and——"

"I am most flattered and delighted, I assure you, Miss Hammond," answered the gentleman, while his voice trembled with emotion. "It's an honor I appreciate——"

"Hear me out, if you please, sir," cried the beauty, impatiently. "Coming here, and in this dress, is a very strange proceeding; and my father would have forbidden it, had he known what I meant to do. But I was just dressed for Mrs. Nealy's party——"

"I hoped to meet you there," interrupted the banker, insinuatingly.

"When the news came—you know what," said the girl, falteringly, and dropping her eyes. The gentleman did not speak; he was gazing on her face in a rapture of admiration.

The girl went on with effort as if forcing herself to speak. "Mr. Orme was to call for me; he sent me a note to tell me that he had been arrested, on your suit, Mr. Merton, and he was to be taken to—to jail. I was sure"—here a sob broke in—"oh I was sure it was some dreadful mistake! and I stepped into the carriage at once and drove here, without a word to anybody. Mr. Merton, I want your assurance that it is a mistake!"

"Pardon me, Miss Hammond. It is a mistake that Mr. Gerald Orme presented to-day a forged check at the bank; that I detected the forgery, and that steps were taken to prosecute him."

"The color fled from the girl's cheek; she trembled and clutched the back of the chair for support.

"Mr. Orme was arrested and will be brought up to-morrow morning for examination. If he is guiltless of forgery, he can then prove his innocence."

"*If* he is guiltless? Mr. Merton, you cannot doubt his being so!" Miss Hammond was again flushed, and her eyes sparkled with indignation.

"I *beg* you to be seated, Miss Fanny," pleaded her admirer, "and allow me to pour you out a glass of wine."

The lady declined the courtesy with an impetuous wave of her hand. "I know," she repeated, "you cannot suspect Mr. Orme. What do you mean to do, Mr. Merton?"

"Nothing, Miss Hammond. I cannot interfere in the matter. If the proof seems to establish the guilt of Mr. Orme, he will be committed for trial. He will have a fair hearing."

"And you will permit this, you who *know* he never did it!" cried the young lady."

"How could I know it! On the contrary, I believe he committed the crime."

"You do not! You cannot! Mr. Merton, as you are a gentleman, I implore you to let this go no farther! Do not so terrible a wrong!"

"I do not see the wrong. The young man may be able to show from whom he received the forged check. I would be glad to see him exonerated."

"You would not, Mr. Merton! You are his enemy! You wish him ill—poor Gerald! and you would ruin him!" The girl burst into tears, and sank into the chair she had refused to take. "You would!" she repeated, sobbing violently. "I should not wonder if it was all a plot of yours for his ruin!"

The banker was silent for two or three minutes. Then he answered in a low, firm tone—

"So grave a charge against me, Miss Hammond, makes it necessary for me to prove my innocence by allowing the law to take its course. My interference would tend to justify your suspicion."

"Mr. Merton, do not torture me in this way. You know you can prevent any harm by withdrawing your prosecution."

"The district-attorney is the prosecutor."

"But you are to be the witness! You have the check——"

"Certainly; and if summoned, I must give up the evidence in my hands."

"But you have not yet been summoned, Mr. Merton, and you need not give it," pleaded the girl; and, in the energy of her entreaty, she rose, came close to the banker, and took his hand in both hers. "Promise me that you will not! Do promise me, Mr. Merton!"

"And yet you believe me a baffled conspirator?"

"No—I did wrong to say that. I apologize for it. Oh, promise me, Mr. Merton, and I will bless you!"

"As you, and you alone, *can* bless me? Will you do that, Fanny?"

"I mean, I will pray for your happiness, Mr. Merton."

"Fanny, answer me one question: are you engaged to this young man?"

The girl's eyes dropped, and she tried to draw her hands away; but Merton held them fast, reading her face with eager and burning looks. He repeated the question, and then she answered—

"Not engaged; at least——"

"Listen to me Fanny; on one condition I will do all you ask, and more. I will myself assume the blame—or admit that the signature is genuine, and lose the amount. Two weeks since, Fanny, you refused me. I love you still. Consent to be my wife!"

"Is that your condition?" demanded the girl, snatching away her hands.

"It is. Only promise to be mine, and I will put the paper into your hands this moment."

"And if I refuse——"

"Then the matter must go on. I decline to interfere. Mr. Orme must be dealt with according to his deserts."

"Now I am more than ever sure that you do not believe him guilty!" exclaimed the girl, with flashing eyes. "Suppose to-morrow I go before the magistrates, and tell them you are afraid of him as a rival?"

"It would not serve him if you did. And you would not do such a thing, Miss Hammond. Your father would not permit it."

"You are right—he would not, and I should only injure you without doing Gerald any service."

"You call him 'Gerald' to my face, and expect me to make sacrifices to save him!" said Merton, bitterly.

"I expected from you the conduct of a gentleman and a man of feeling!" retorted Fanny, rising and gathering up her cloak and veil.

"Stay, Fanny!" Tell me, do you mean to marry this Gerald Orme? No, no—you could not, if he is disgraced!"

"I would!" cried she, turning and confronting her enemy like a fawn driven to bay. "I would—if my father—— Oh, Mr. Merton, have you no pity? Will you not help us?"

"Never—to marry the fellow!" exclaimed the banker with vehemence. "But you can save him if you will marry me. Think over it Fanny; do not refuse! Let me know your decision by nine to-morrow morning. After that, it will be too late."

Once again the young lady looked earnestly in the man's face. She saw no relenting; and turning away, she hurried out of the room. Merton ran after her, to hand her into the carriage, but she spurned his assistance, sprang in pulled the door to, and ordered the coachman to drive home.

"She will be at the ball," murmured her lover, and he ordered his own carriage. But he sought in vain in the illuminated rooms that evening for the lovely girl he coveted so madly.

Nine o'clock came the next morning, and no message from Miss Hammond to the banker. He dared not call upon her. Chafed with disappointment and chagrin, he walked his library with a face full of gloom and muttering curses on his envied rival.

"If my own father were to rise from his grave and plead for him, I would not spare him!" he muttered, grinding his teeth in the violence of his rage. Even as he spoke, a stranger came up the steps and rang the bell. He could see from the window that it was an old man with white hair and bent form leaning on a stick.

Supposing him a messenger from the court sent to summon him as a witness, he ordered his admission.

Three-quarters of an hour afterwards, when the visitor departed, the banker accompanied him to the door.

"I have your pledge," he said in a husky voice, "for the preservation of the secret?"

"Assuredly, answered the old man, "since nothing but the extremity of his peril would have moved me to disclose what I have kept secret for years, and now reveal only to yourself."

The visitor went down the street. Mr. Merton called his own man, and dispatched him with a sealed packet to Miss Hammond, ordering him, on his return, to pack his portmanteau and follow him to "Merton's Grove," his plantation down the river. He would himself take the first boat, leaving before ten, and would walk to the landing.

Gerald Orme was brought up for examination that morning, but the chief witness did not appear. Presently a note was handed to the presiding judge from the banker Merton. He had been, he wrote, unexpectedly called out of town. He had been mistaken about the check; the signature might be really his own; at any rate, he would account to the bank for the sum it represented, which he wished paid to Mr. Orme.

There was some discussion, and not a little wonderment, at this unexpected turn of affairs. But the person who expressed most dissatisfaction was young Orme himself. He almost refused the pardon thrust upon him by the failure of evidence. He demanded an investigation. The magistrates dismissed the case, and with difficulty Mr. Ainslie persuaded his young friend to quit the court-room.

"I can see through it," Ainslie said, chuckling softly to himself. "There is a lady in the case. I know of a visit paid to Mr. Merton last evening by a certain beautiful girl, Gerald, whose bright eyes have stormed the stony fortifications of his heart! You are a lucky fellow to have such an advocate."

Gerald did not think so. It galled him to the very soul to think that he should owe his release to the favor of his adversary; a favor bought by the persuasion of the woman he loved! He knew of Merton's unsuccessful suit for her hand; he knew him to be the choice of her parents. She must have flattered his favored rival—perhaps she had promised to marry him!

Scornfully he rejected the money which the officers of the bank had received orders from the president to pay him on presentation of the check. He insisted that the check was really a forgery. He would go to Petersburg and ferret the matter out; would trace the paper to the one who had drawn it, and would vindicate himself from the possibility of suspicion.

When he reached the insurance office, he found on the desk a delicate-looking envelope directed in a handwriting that made his heart beat wildly. It contained only the check, for which he had been arrested.

"Indignation, grief, shame, jealousy, swept in a storm of passion over his soul. It was beyond doubt, then, that he owed his escape from persecution to Miss Hammond's intercession. She had gone alone to the banker's the evening before; she had had a private interview with him, he had yielded to her entreaties to let the accused go free; free—but with a stain on his name! The forged check had been sent to her, perhaps in return for her promise to favor Merton's suit, and she had sent it to him simply enclosed in an envelope, without a word of explanation, as if she scorned to hold communication with a suspected felon!

"She is lost to me!" was his bitter exclamation, with a groan wrung from the depths of a tortured heart. "Lost to me forever! but I will not be scorned by her! She shall know at least that I can respect myself!"

Seizing a pen as soon as his trembling hand could guide it, he wrote a note to the young lady—a note couched in words of freezing civility. He thanked her for the benevolent interest that had moved her to intercede with Mr. Merton, but he could not accept release on terms so humiliating as the mere forbearance of his accuser would impose on him. He retained the check only till he could trace it to its drawer, and for that purpose would immediately leave Richmond. In case of a fortunate result to his researches, he would return and insist on a formal explanation. Meanwhile, under the stigma thrown upon him, he dared not maintain pretensions to the hand of Miss Hammond and begged her to receive his farewell, etc.

It was a cruel letter to send the girl who had risked so much for his sake. But pride blinded his perceptions. Pride, too, swelled the faithful heart of Fanny Hammond, as she wiped away her starting tears. Gerald might have come to see her, and talked it over, she thought. His letter had a tone of reproach that deeply wounded and irritated her. Was she to be discarded, because she had gone so far to save him? Was her love an offence in the young man's eyes? Then the idea flashed on her mind that it was a deep-laid scheme of Merton's. He could not make her false to her lover, but he had made her instrumental in rousing his pride and sending him away angry with her. She could not humble herself to call back the truant, but she could refuse Mr. Merton any advantage from its duplicity. So, when he returned to mingle in the galeties of Richmond, and she met him at parties and receptions, she was prepared to repel him with freezing hauteur.

To her extreme surprise he made no attempt to approach her. He was unchanged to every one else, but never came near her. When they met by chance, he passed her with a cold bow. His avoidance was not marked, but it was unmistakable. What could be the meaning of this?

The spring advanced, the summer came on, and Miss Hammond accompanied her parents to the Virginia Springs for the month of August. The banker, Merton, was there, but was to her as a stranger. Her father's cordiality could not win him to join their circle. Relieved rather than otherwise by his defection, Fanny ceased to wonder at the mistery.

They returned to Richmond late in October. By means known only to herself, Fanny ascertained that Gerald Orme had returned also, that he had succeeded in discovering the drawer of the check, though not in apprehending him; that he had presented his evidence to the bank directors, and that they had unanimously acquitted him of complicity in the forgery—for it was evidently a forgery to which he had so nearly been made an innocent victim. The loss had fallen on him, he persisting in refusing the money again offered to him by the president.

Thus, with a cleared name and proud integrity, Gerald had resumed his duties in Mr. Ainslie's office. His friends congratulated him; he was invited by fashionable people, though he declined all invitations. He never called on Miss Hammond.

The girl tried to unrise her anger at this unworthy treatment. Perhaps she had been imprudent in going to Mr. Merton's that night; but was he, for whose sake she placed her fair name in jeopardy, to condemn her for it? Perhaps he wronged her more that she suspected. She was resolved to know. Yes—she had no longer any love for the cruel man—she felt that she quite hated him—she *would* learn what he had against her! She owed it to herself to call him to account.

But how to demand an explanation? Her father would not help her; he had never been pleased with young Orme's attentions; he regarded him as in a lower social sphere; she could hope nothing from him. Mr. Ainslie was too stupid and matter-of-fact. If she sent a letter Mr. Orme might not answer it, or he might send her another freezing missive like the last.

She made up her mind at last to send for him some day when she was alone at home. But chance brought about a unexpected meeting.

Miss Hammond was driving on the river-road one afternoon, when she saw young Orme standing and throwing pebbles in the water. To pull the checkstring and order the footman to call the gentleman was an impulse instantly obeyed.

The young man came, hat in hand, to the open door of the carriage.

"Get in and sit down, Mr. Orme; I wish to speak with you," was her command, imperious as of old. He could not refuse; the footman closed the door, and leaped to his perch, while the carriage went on.

"It may seem strange, Mr. Orme, that I should seek an explanation of you," the girl said, drawing before her face the spotted black lace veil that made a pretence of shielding her; "but the tone of your letter last winter—and—your conduct since—seemed to imply some blame of me—and—" she hesitated.

"No blame, most certainly," replied the young man. "How could I presume to think you to blame!"

"Do not talk nonsense, Mr. Orme!" cried the lady, flushing with anger. "Your only excuse was that you did blame me!"

"I must entreat your forgiveness, Miss Hammond. I was smarting under torture the most intolerable; my name had been tained by an unjust accusation. I owed my release from the grip of the law to your kind intercession for the mercy of my accuser."

"It is false, sir!" exclaimed the girl, passionately. "You owed nothing to my intercession!"

"What, did you not speak to Mr. Merton?"

"I did, the very evening you were arrested, go to Mr. Merton's house to ask his forbearance, but he refused it, except on one condition, which I spurned. I know not what changed him. You, of all others, Mr. Orme, should not have condemned me for an act dictated only by friendly feeling——"

The young man looked astonishment.

"And did I not receive the check from you the next morning?"

"You did; but I never knew what moved Mr. Merton to send it to me, unless he had repented his refusal, and did it out of noble disinterested kindness. I honored him for it, and would have thanked him, had he ever given me an opportunity."

"Then—then"—Orme's voice faltered strangely—"you did not accept him as a lover! You are not his affianced wife?"

"Mr. Orme"—and the dark eyes fairly blazed—"how *dare* you ask me such a question?"

The explanation that followed was complete.

Gerald had heard a rumor of an engagement between Fanny and the banker, and had believed it with the perversity young people often have in making themselves miserable. His finale—"Oh, Fanny! how can I ever dare to hope for your forgiveness?" was so full of self-reproachful anguish, that the maiden may be excused if she forgot her pride and resentment to comfort him.

But the mystery of the banker's conduct remained unsolved.

We need not dwell on the progress of the renewed courtship. Mr. Hammond could not withhold his consent to a marriage that involved his daughter's happiness. Orme told him he had only his liberal salary to depend on for a maintenance. A few days before the wedding he was surprised by a visit from an aged, white-haired old man, who gave his name as Heald, and brought him the title-deed of a snug wheat-plantation in the interior of Virginia.

The property, the visitor said, had belonged to his father; and when Orme insisted that his father had been a poor man, Mr. Heald, with scrupulous reserve, confided to him the secret that Mr. Orme was only his foster-father. Gerald, he said, was the youngest son of a gentleman of birth and wealth, who had entrusted him when an infant to Heald's care, and bound him not to reveal his name unless danger menaced the boy.

Gerald was puzzled, but could not reject the testimony of letters produced by the old man to prove the status of his birth. He took the property, then, as a legacy from the father who had died without acknowledging him. The honeymoon of the young couple was spent on the estate.

It was not till years afterwards that the secret was disclosed, when Gerald was summoned to the death-bed of the banker Merton. To him old Mr. Heald had revealed the family secret—that young Orme, then threatened with criminal prosecution, was the youngest son of Merton's father by a private marriage with his own housekeeper. Only one or two of the family knew of this *mesalliance*. The child had been sent from home to be nursed, and was supposed dead. Heald accepted the charge of the infant from his father, who placed in his hands money for his support, and he had been brought up in a family of a farmer named Orme. With the elder Merton's death, the payments of his board ceased, and then the boy, who had received a good education, went out to earn his own subsistence.

This discovery that a son by this marriage of his father was living, was a heavy blow to the banker Merton. Of course, he put a stop at once to the impending prosecution; but his southern pride prevented the public recognition of his young brother. He tried to lull his conscience by sending him a portion of his wealth in the title-deeds of the estate aforementioned, binding Heald not to disclose the truth. In the near prospect of death, however, his shame and scruples vanished.

Gerald was acknowledged the brother of Merton, the planter and banker. He assumed his own name, and the estate became his at his brother's death, for Merton's sons were dead. This piece of family romance became much talked of in Virginia, notwithstanding efforts to suppress the history.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

From the Atlantic.

PERPLEXED.

BY CELESTE M. A. WINSLOW

Which is the truth—the fierce, cold wind that wildly
Raves at my window in storm's mad din,
Or the sweet voice ruling the red glow mildly
And merrily within?

Which is the truth—the poignant pangs and sorrows
That wring the soul and pierce the flesh of man
Or the bright joys and dreams of rapturous morrows
That glide life's little span?

And shall my tears flow like a mimic river,
Or shall my face be lit with ceaseless smile?
Ah, heaven is full of happiness forever,—
Here let me weep awhile!

JAPANESE BRONZES.

BY ELI PERKINS.

[illegible] of art are the Japanese bronzes. M. Ploundes has just placed a splendid collection of them in our Metropolitan Museum, on Fourteenth street. He tells me that the art of making fine bronzes has only been practiced in Japan for eight or ten years. Their bronzes are generally quaint-looking urns, inlaid with gold and silver vines, leaves, and animals, or the traditional Japanese stork, with long graceful neck and delicate legs, resting on a turtle. Many of the Japanese bronzes in this collection are as high as from $500 to $1,000, and several pieces are priced at $4,000. One is held at $10,000.

When I asked M. Ploundes to tell me how the Japanese came to inlay their bronzes with gold and silver, he said:

"Eight or ten years ago, thousands of artisans in Japan were engaged in making swords and sword ornaments. Sword ornaments consist of leaves, bugs, birds, worms, or any quaint objects in animate or inanimate nature. When the military castes were abolished, and the pomp and heraldry of the uncouth Japanese armor was dispensed with, a great many iron, steel, and bronze workers were thrown out of employment. The country was full of ready-made gold and silver ornaments. To utilize these little ornaments, they began to inlay them in their bronzes. The ornaments made the bronzes quaint and beautiful, and they found a ready sale among foreigners. As soon as the old ornaments were used up, they went to work making new ones, and now," said M. Ploundes, pointing to a bronze urn, covered with silver and gold leaves, daisies, monkeys, and lizards, "there you see the new art in its perfection."

"There seems to be a mania in Japan just now for making bronzes," I suggested.

"Yes thousands of artizans are employed at it. Japan is getting filled up with bronzes. Bronze storks, urns, and dragons meet the eye all over Japan. Here is a bronze urn worth a thousand dollars. On one side is a hideous little silver monkey, holding a snake by the tail. This is a new bronze, and the monkey and snake were made especially for it. There is an urn inlaid with bugs and birds were made, perhaps, twenty years ago for some other purpose."

"The Japanese do not make the human figure gracefully, then?"

"No, they do not make artistic bronze figures. They are mechanics, not artists. They make quaint, weird, barbaric images, but they cannot make a graceful figure. They can make a deformed dog, but they could not make the Bryant vase. The value is in the bronze metal itself, which, you notice, shines like oxydized steel, and the great amount of mechanical work put on it. Labor is cheap in Japan, and now all the world is going there for bronzes, the same as it goes to India for shawls, Brussels for lace, and Florence for morocco. The difference between civilized and barbaric bronze is this: in Italy, the bronze workers are artists. They make the Venus of Milo, the Apollo Belvidere, Mercury, and copy the master-pieces of the great sculptors. The Japanese make ungainly turtles, urns, and deformed animals. The only bird they try to make well is the stork, their sacred bird. The Japanese have the most beautiful bronze, the Italians the most perfect art."

AMERICAN USE OF FLOWERS.—An English paper says: The Americans are lavish in their use of even costly flowers. We have heard of the "flower-bells" (canopies of flowers) under which it was, not very long ago, the fashion for newly-married couples to stand on the occasion when they were first "at home" to their friends. American ladies have told us that it is the custom to send large baskets of flowers on board the steamers which are to convey ladies from the States to Europe, and that the lady who receives the greatest number of these floral tributes is considered to be specially distinguished. The state rooms of a large steamer leaving New York, will be crowded to excess and inconvenience, with these fleeting tokens of what we may hope is lasting regard. We have also recently learned that in some towns of the States, Philadelphia for example, the number of bouquets carried by a lady at a ball, is considered to be indicative of the number of her actual admirers of the other sex. A lady without a bouquet confesses herself without an admirer sufficiently interested in her to have given her even a simple flower. On the other hand, if a lady has several admirers, and each has sent a bouquet, she appears with the whole number. No donor is more favored than another. This may give rise to a sense of equality, and of levelling of the claims of the admirers; but it is, to say the least, inconvenient to the lady and her partners. We have heard of a lady who appeared at a ball with ten huge bunches of flowers, some of which she had to trust to her partner, while she carried the remainder herself. It is said that "the whole of them would have filled a wheelbarrow, and the effect was awkward in the extreme." This is easy to be believed. The carrying of the bouquets is like the bearing by the Indian brave of the scalps of those he has killed—a token of victory. It is a fashion that we think is hardly likely to be imported from America by our belles who visit the Exhibition.

From the Independent.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

BY H. H.

I.

But yesterday it was. Long years ago
It seems. The world so altered looks to-day
That, journeying idly with my thoughts astray,
I gazed where rose one lofty peak at sunset,
Above grand tiers on tiers of peaks below.
One moment brief it stood, then sank away.
As swift we reached a point where foot-hills lay
So near they seemed like mountains huge to grow
And touch the sky. That instant, idly still,
My eye fell on a printed line, and read
Incredulous, with sudden anguished thrill,

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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—Some of Tilden's friends are advising him not to write any letter of acceptance. They think he will get along a good deal better by keeping quiet. They say there is really no occasion for a letter, as the Governor's verbal acceptance was all sufficient. Besides, they say he never positively promised to write a letter; he simply intimated to the gentlemen that at some more convenient opportunity he would express his views on public affairs at greater length. This "convenient opportunity," we are now told, will be when he comes to write his inaugural address—if he is elected.

—The Hatboro' *Public Spirit* says, that it is understood that Hon. Alan Wood, our present member of Congress, declines to be a candidate for re-election. According to an agreement made with the Republicans of Montgomery, each county has the selection of Congressmen for two successive terms. Montgomery has therefore the right to make the selection of a suitable man to represent the district for the next two years. The committee which was appointed to fix the time and place for holding a nominating convention, consisting of five from each county, will probably meet early [illegible] for that purpose.

—Indiana Democrats say that if Tilden comes out in favor of hard money in his letter of acceptance, they cannot carry that State in the October election, much less in the November contest. The Governor must, therefore, somehow ignore the financial question, give us something that can be read two ways, or make his calculations for election without taking into account Indiana's fifteen electoral votes. We advise the Governor to ponder well before he sends out his letter to the American people.

—Democratic papers are publishing a story that the only living son of Abraham Lincoln is to take the stump for Tilden and Hendricks. The Chicago *Tribune*, published at the home of Col. Lincoln, pronounces the whole thing a fabrication, and adds: "No son of Abraham Lincoln could by any inducement be prevailed upon to support for President a man who pronounced the administration of his father a failure."

—Kentucky will hold her State election Aug. 7; Maine, Sep. 4; Vermont, Sep. 5; California, Sep. 6; Georgia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska, Oct. 10; Texas, Nov. 6. The presidential and the other State elections of the year occur on the 7th of November. The October elections are likely to pretty strongly indicate the result of the November contest.

—The cash receipts at the Centennial Exhibition gates have thus far exceeded $800,000, but in addition to this over $40,000 has been received as royalty on beer and soda sold within the grounds, and a large sum was also received from manufacturers, who pay a percentage of fifteen per cent. on all sales of articles manufactured at the Exhibition. Upon all telegraph business the Centennial management realize fifty per cent. of the gross receipts, the estimated payment by the District Telegraph Company being about $600 per month, while that of the Pacific and Atlantic Company, while business at one time is alleged to have exceeded $1000 per week, is very largely in excess of this. Many other concessions have been so arranged as to contribute periodically to the increase of the daily receipts, so that the cash returns at the stiles are actually but one of many sources of revenue. The original estimate of daily receipts, as made by President John Welsh of the Board of Finance, prior to the opening of the Exhibition, will, from present indications, prove rather below than above the mark, and it is still confidently believed that a dividend can be declared soon after the Exhibition closes.

—Brigham Young, Jr., and J. F. Smith, nephew of the first prophet, are named as candidates for the successorship to the Presidency of the Church. As, at the late conference, young Brigham was permitted to manage several sessions, and do much of his father's work, and as he participated in a secret meeting of the Apostles called by the President, it is thought that he has already been adopted as the prospective head of the Church. Joe Smith, however, will be a powerful rival. He is exceedingly popular with the better class of Mormons, and is sowing the seeds of dissension among the radicals by preaching that polygamy is not a part of the true Mormon religion, and that the so-called "revelations" of his uncle on this subject, instead of being in the creed itself, are simple forgeries.

—On Thursday morning at Harrisburg, Henry Gingrich, a farmer residing near Derry, was robbed of a pocket book containing between $300 and $500 and several valuable papers. While sitting in the gentlemen's waiting room of the Lebanon Valley depot an individual unknown to Mr G. approached and sat down by his side. The stranger soon commenced an earnest conversation and made himself very agreeable. At a favorable opportunity he inserted his hand in the inside coat pocket of Mr. Gingrich, drew out a well-filled pocket book and jumped out of the window, all before the bewildered victim had time to collect his senses. Almost as soon as he landed on the ground the thief got on a passing freight train westward bound and escaped.

—Greenbacks, bank notes and fractional currency are worth about 89¾ cents in gold. The gold or bullion value of the proposed silver dollar (to contain 412.8 grains) would be worth 80¼ cents ($0 8016.) The gold or bullion value of the trade dollar is 81½ cents. The gold or bullion value of two silver halves, four quarters or ten dimes is 74¾ cents. With the passage of the conference Silver bill and cheap silver bullion there is every reason to believe we shall soon have an abundance of silver change. Indeed, the prospect of a plenty of small coin has already contributed much to its increased amount in circulation. These is no inducement now to hoard it; and, being of less value than the paper currency, it will come freely forth.

—The total losses by the Custer massacre aggregate, according to the official reports, three hundred and five. There were fifteen officers, including one surgeon, 228 soldiers, two civilians and two guides killed, and 58 soldiers wounded. The wounded were all from Reno's column, everyone who was with Custer having been slain. The dead were all buried where they fell, Custer being buried among them. The region is now in possession of the Sioux, so that it will be impossible to remove any of bodies, unless a military advance should recover possession of the country. The officers' graves were marked by hollow sticks containing the names of the dead.

—Mr. Edwin Booth's release from his debts is calling forth many deserved and generous expressions of congratulation, like the following from *The Cincinnati Commercial*: "Edwin Booth has passed through the courts as a bankrupt, and all his fine fortune having been poured into the gulf that he called his theater, he is free again to go to work and earn a living and save something if he please. He has lost his hard work and hard cash through enthusiasm for his art, but he has a splendid fame, worth more than money, and he has behaved throughout like one of nature's noblemen."

—One of the coolest and most audacious cases of robbery ever put on record is that of Ira Gladding of New Britain, who was discharged from the Connecticut State prison recently, after having served a term for horse stealing. He was released in the morning, and on the night of the same day he climbed the prison walls, broke into the shoe shop, and stole a pair of boots. Several days afterward he was recaptured, tried, and is now again languishing in durance vile.

—A committee of Independent Greenbackers from several States have arrived in Washington to urge the Secretary of their National Executive Committee to name Albert E. Redstone for Vice President on the ticket headed by Peter Cooper for President.

—It was stated in New York on Tuesday afternoon, "by very high authority," that the Republican leaders had decided to nominate Benjamin K. Phelps, now District Attorney, for Governor.

[Correspondence of Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1876.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Hurrah! "The long agony is over." The unprecedented heated term which has distinguished our first centennial summer over all the others, on this continent of a hundred years, is over. The fashionable world has fled out of town to the springs, the mountains, the lakes and the seasides, and Gotham is dull; and still at those springs, mountains, lakes, and at the seaside, the question among the belles is: "Where are all the beaux?" The answer may be readily given. It costs our young men too much in these "hard times" to wait upon the ladies as the law of fashion requires, and so the beauties are awaiting them in vain on piazzas and in the parlor. The tide of travel has, however, been like a continuous run of bluefish toward the favored seaside of Jersey, and for the first time this season, the Saturday night hops from point to point along that shore for an hundred miles, looked like "old times."

Don Carlos is with us still, and manifested to-day afresh that bravery which sustained him in his desperate struggle for the Spanish Crown, by venturing among the Bulls and Bears of Wall street. Quite unfortunately it was a dull day, and he did not see them at their best. He was instantly recognized by the financiers, who can be safely backed to detect Bourbon in any disguise.

The troubles in Newark and Jersey City continue, and the Mayor of the last named city is so much alarmed that he has officially expressed his fear of a "bread riot." In Newark, the latest difficulty is with the shoemakers. It is astonishing how simple this matter of wages and strikes always is. The employer cannot pay the old rates, and the employed cannot work for less. It is in very rare cases that common sense is permitted to settle the difficulty, and thus the history of the unions, strikes, lock-outs, and in fact, all disputes about wages is one of passion, obstinacy, violence and wrath. The result is war, in which all the worst passions are inflamed, in which time is lost and capital wasted, and even, as in this case, of dark deeds and indefensible outrages.

The *Herald* comes out warmly to-day in favor of Mr. Manton Marble, formerly editor of the *World*, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, saying: "There is no man in the Democratic party, not even Seymour, who would make a better Governor than Mr. Marble."

Messrs. M. A. Pond & Co., the old music publishers, have already published two campaign marches, one by Carl Strand, being dedicated to Hayes and Wheeler, and the other "The Tilden and Hendrick's March," composed by W. P. Adams. The same firm have also published a very pretty *morceau* of music, entitled "Polo Galop," by Mr. R. Goerdler, dedicated to James Gordon Bennett.

Old Peter Cooper complains that no attention is paid to his candidacy. It is the old man's opinion that he is sure of a great many votes, particularly in Indiana and New York. Here, people laugh at the idea of the old gentleman's ambition. He is totally unfit for any office, both from education and his advanced age, and should rest contented with having done a great many charitable acts for which Gotham will ever feel grateful.

Walter Whitman, the poet, lost an infant nephew the other day. When the funeral ceremony was performed, he sat near the corpse in a great chair, enveloped by children, one encircled by either arm, and a beautiful girl on his lap. The little one looked curiously at the spectacle of death, and then inquiringly in the old man face: "You don't know what it is, do you, dear? said he, adding, "We don't either."

SANS NOM.

BRUTES IN BATTLE.

The Human Brute Dies of Hydrophobia and the Quadruped has to be Shot while Engaged in the Contest.

John Connolly, better known as "Butcher" Connolly, who obtained considerable notoriety about the country by matching himself to kill rats like a terrier, and to fight dogs, recently died from injuries received in a fight with a bull dog in St. Clairsville, Pa., the details of which brutal affair are related as follows:

Connolly had been hostler at a tavern in St. Clairsville for some time previous to affair mentioned above. On the 8th of July he got drunk and went into Way's saloon. Lying on the floor asleep was a large hound, old and harmless, belonging to the proprietor of the saloon. Connolly walking deliberately up to the sleeping dog, and stooping down seized it with his teeth by the ear, and raising it to his feet lifted the hound clear off the floor, and in spite of his piteous cries shook him a moment, and then bit off the portion of the ear that was in his mouth and let the dog fall to the floor, and it ran bleeding and howling from the saloon. Several men witnessed the sickening sight, but were afraid to interfere. Connolly spat the piece of ear upon the floor, and offered to bet $10 that he could lick any dog in the place in ten minutes.

No one paying any attention to him he finally went out and proceeded to a place kept by a man named Bryan Fogarty. Fogarty owned a full-blooded English bull-dog, which usually lounged about the saloon, and which, despite its savage appearance, never offered to interfere with anybody. When Connolly entered the saloon this dog was lying under a small table in the room, with his eyes half closed. Connolly got on his hands and knees and put his head under the table. The dog looked lazily up into his face, and wagged his tail good naturedly. The human brute, however, by a sudden movement, seized one of the dog's ears, which were half cropped, in his teeth, and, dragging him from under the table commenced shaking him. The bull-dog, true to his nature, did not utter a sound, although the blood streamed down from his ear over his face. After two or three shakes given by Connolly his short hold on the dog's ear tore loose and the dog fell to the floor. He did not run away as the hound had done, but with a savage growl, rushed upon his inhuman assailant. Connolly dropped on his hands and knees and met the dog with a blow of his fist which staggered him back; but he at once renewed the onslaught.

At this juncture two men who were in the place offered to interfere, but Fogarty exclaimed, "Let 'em alone! And I hope to God the dog will kill him!" The second rush of the dog was more successful, and he seized Connolly in the forearm that was raised to knock him off. Connolly clutched the dog by the throat and choked him loose, and remained on his knees to receive his attack. The dog made another rush, this time for the throat of Connolly, but was again foiled, and caught the man in the muscle of the left arm, biting it clear through, and tearing out a large piece of flesh. Still Connolly remained on the floor, apparently awaiting to seize the dog in some advantageous spot. The latter, in his fourth attempt, sunk his teeth into the left shoulder of Connolly, and the man could not shake him off. The dog shook his head and sank his teeth to their full length into Connolly's flesh, but the man seemed possessed of the very nature of the brute, and gave no sign that he was suffering or of surrender. By a peculiar movement he seized the foreshoulder of the dog—the most vulnerable part—in his mouth, and then the two brutes rolled about on the floor, tearing each other's flesh. The blood ran in streams from each, and, mingling with the dust that rose from the floor, gave them both the appearance of demons. This lasted about five minutes, when the spectators were sickened at the sight, and an attempt was made to separate the combatants. The dog was seized, but all the beating, twisting and burning that was inflicted upon him, failed to loosen his hold a particle. Finally, Fogarty drew a pistol, and with the remark, "It's a shame that the best of the two has to die to save the worst," placed it to the dog's side and shot him through the heart. Even after he was dead his jaws had to be pried loose from Connolly's flesh.

Connolly attempted to get upon his feet but he fell back, exhausted and weak from loss of blood. He was given a glass of brandy, and a doctor was called in to see him. Half of the large muscle of his left arm was bitten away, and his forearm torn frightfully, the bone being exposed in one place. His shoulder was literally a pulpy mass, both bones and flesh being ground together by the teeth of the dog. There were other severe injuries on Connolly's person, and the doctor at once gave it as his opinion that the condition of the man was critical. Three days afterward he was siezed with most violent convulsions in one of which he died in his bunk in the tavern barn. Although the fate of the man was fearful, the general opinion is that the disgraceful, inhuman affair was caused entirely by him, and there is little sympathy manifested for him; and there is no disguising the truth that more regret is expressed over the death of the dog than that of his brutal assailant.

DISASTER IN NEW YORK BAY.

On Thursday afternoon last the sailing yacht Mohawk, of the New York pleasure squadron, was capsized by a gale of wind on the east side of Staten Island, near the Narrows. She was the property of William T. Garner, a wealthy manufacturer and merchant, and Mr. Garner and a number of relatives and guests were on board at the time. When the disaster occurred the vessel was just getting under way, with her sails set. A strong gust of wind suddenly struck the top-sails, forced the yacht on her beam ends, and caused the cabin to be filled with water in ten minutes. There were on board W. T. Garner, Mrs. Garner, Frost Thorne, brother of Mrs. Garner; Miss Adele Hunter, daughter of Debrosses Hunter, of Hunter's Island; Miss Edith May, Gardner C. Howland, J. Schuyler Crosby, L. B. Montant, and a crew of between fifteen and twenty men. Mr. Garner and his guests were all in the cabin. Miss May was pushed up the companion way by Mr. Crosby and saved by Mr. Howland, who supported her in the water until she was rescued by a boat. Mr. Garner lost his life in a heroic effort to save Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, who were crushed in between the furniture of the cabin, and Mr. Crosby, after rendering courageous assistance to Mr. Garner, was engulphed in the cabin, but floated out through the skylight, after tearing himself from the crushed and drowning Mrs. Garner, whom no efforts could save. There were drowned: Mr. Garner, Mrs. Garner, Miss Adele Hunter, a lady well known in New York society; Frost Thorne, the brother of Mrs. Garner; a cabin boy, and, it is thought, one or two of the crew.

A large number of boats went to the rescue. The crew of the Mohawk seemed paralyzed, and all efforts to get at the drowning persons before life was extinct proved unavailing. Two tugs then attached hawsers to the Mohawk and towed the vessel to the flats off New Brighton, where divers, up to a late hour on Thursday night, endeavored to recover the bodies, the task proving a difficult one, owing to the lack of appliances and the confusion of sails and rigging over the hatchways.

J. Schuyler Crosby, one of the few of Commodore Garner's guests who were saved, says that when the rain came up, ten or fifteen minutes before the accident, all of the party went into the cabin to get under cover. The mainsails, topsails and headgear were set and the crew were preparing to raise anchor and get under way for a short pleasure sail. About 4.30 p. m. those in the cabin were startled by a commotion on the deck and the sudden lurch of the vessel, which did not right itself. Sailing-master Rowland shouted to Mr. Garner, "Get everybody out; she is over." Mr. Garner, Mr. Crosby and Mr. Howland rushed on deck to see what was the matter. They understood the situation at a glance. Mr. Garner jumped down the companion way to rescue his wife. Mr. Crosby shouted to the sailing-master, "Why don't you cut away the ropes?" and he then followed Mr. Garner into the cabin.

Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter had been thrown to the side of the cabin, and by the falling furniture were crushed in between the sideboard and the settees. Miss May was free. Mr. Crosby seized her and thrust her up the companion-way, where she was assisted by Mr. Howland and Mr. Montant. Howland asked Miss May if she could swim. At that time she had entire possession of herself, and replied—"Yes." She then threw herself into the water, and Mr. Howland soon had to grasp her in order to save her. In the meantime Mr. Crosby had joined Mr. Garner. They grasped hold of the ladies' hands and used their utmost strength to extricate them. Mr. Garner, with self-possession and determination, said, as the water began coming in upon them, and to submerge the prostrate bodies, "Stand by me, Schuyler, till we get the ladies out!" Mr. Crosby replied, "I'll do it, Will!" Water had filled the companion-way. He was standing neck deep. Mr. Garner was already submerged. Mr. Crosby gave one tug and released himself from Mrs. Garner's hand, losing a ring from his own finger. The last he heard was a loud gurgle. He swam on the surface, saw a dim light, and by the greatest good fortune floated out of the hatchway and gained the deck before the Mohawk sank.

Jacob Johnson, a fisherman, who reached the Mohawk five minutes after the accident and before she sank, procured an axe and endeavored to cut through the deck. The axe was dull, and he accomplished nothing. He listened, but heard no cries. He asserts the anchor was cast.

William T. Garner was the son of Thos. Garner, an Englishman, who came to this country when quite young, and began the manufacture of print cloths, of which, at the time of his death, in 1865, he was probably the largest producer in the world. William T. Garner was about 30 years of age at the time of his death. In early boyhood he entered the establishment of his father, and grew up with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business which later in life he controlled. By his father's death he inherited a fortune, which he himself stated to be valued at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Mr. Garner was the head of the house known as Garner & Johnson, having their place of business on Worth street, New York. He was estimated to be worth about $19,000,000. Besides the business here he had five large cotton mills in Cohoes, others in Rochester, Little Falls, Pleasant Valley, Newburgh, and Reading Pa.; also print works at Wappinger Falls and Haverstraw, having in his employ from 7000 to 8000 persons. In the cloth printing he employed 42 machines, being double the number used by any other manufacturer or corporation in the country. This individual ownership of mill property was equal to about one quarter of the entire Fall River manufacturing district.

—*Harper's Magazine* for August is at hand. The contents are full and interesting. Wellesley College, illustrated, gives one a fine idea of the workings of that institution. The illustrations are beautiful, and makes one long to be a student to enjoy such delights as are pictured out. The Battle of Long Island is full of historic interest, and finely illustrated. A Sentimental Journey to the Jordan is full of racy incidents and will be vastly enjoyed. Modern Dwellings; The Laurel Bush, part III; Ashes of Roses; Garth; Hymn to Freya; Saratoga Springs, illustrated, of timely interest just now; A Woman Hater, and George Elliot's Daniel Deronda, are the best of the numerous articles. The Editor's Easy Chair, Drawer, Literary, Scientific and Historical Record are as full of interesting and amusing matter as usual. The illustrations this month are particularly good. Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

Scribner's Monthly for August, styled the Midsummer Holiday number is decidedly summery in character. Hide and Seek Town, beautifully illustrated, is the opening article, followed by Niagara, illustrated; A Bird Medley, most charmingly illustrated; Bride of the Rhine, II, illustrated; Gabriel Conroy, completed; Philip Nolan's Friend's; On the Iron Trail, illustrated, a very interesting paper, That Lass o' Lowrie's, Part I; A Neighborly Call, by Gail Hamilton; The Flood of Years, by William Cullen Bryant; The Living Mummy, by Ivan Tourguenef; Crawford's Consistency by Henry James, Jr.; and Hospes Civitatis, by Richard Henry Stoddard besides the usual departments at the end. Scribner & Co., publishers, 743, and 745 Broadway, N. Y.

The *St. Nicholas* Midsummer Holiday number is at hand and is as delightful as a summer breeze. The pictures are fresh and beautiful and will delight the heart of every child who sees them. The table of contents is very large and varied, the principal attractions being Jeanette and Jo; Midsummer and the Poets, illustrated, by Lucy Larcom; The Queen of the Moles; Little Snow Drop, with one exquisite illustration; Windsor Castle, IV., with a portrait of Queen Elizabeth; Spinning and Weaving; Midsummer Frolics; The Boy Emigrants continued; The House that Jack Built, by Mrs. Diaz, very prettily illustrated; Some Funny Summer Verses and lots of other nice things. Published by Scribner & Co., 743 and 745 Broadway, N. Y.

Wide Awake for August sets forth a tempting repast for folks little and big—two serials, four short stories, several poems, a paper of the "Poets' Homes" series, relative to J. T. Trowbridge, an etiquette paper, an article relative to "Saving Life by the Rocket Apparatus," another, racily written, about the "Bambino" at Rome, while the departments are well filled, all prodigally illustrated. The opening story, "Jenny's Lark," is by Nora Perry. "How Lillie had her Picture Taken" is well told both by pen and pencil. In the serials in "Good-for-Nothing Polly," Polly is a genuine boy, while in the "New-Fashioned Girl," Nan is a good type of thousands of our modern girls, her dreams and her duties pulling at her with contrary lands. The etiquette paper, "Manners at Home," ought to be printed as a tract for general distribution. Among the poems, that Classic of Baby-land, "Jack and the Beanstalk," by Clara Doty Bates," illustrated by Charlotte Doty Finley, and "The First Tooth," by Edgar Fawcett, will be widely read. Only $2 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

—A number of prominent ladies of Boston have come to the rescue of the Old South Church by purchasing it. If they cannot make up the amount required to purchase the land in sixty days, they will pull down the building and re-erect it elsewhere.

—Miss Dickinson will begin an engagement in Philadelphia the last week in August, and at its conclusion will go West. She will make her first appearance in New York during the holidays.

—Ex-Governor Curtin, speaks in Indiana for Tilden and Hendricks.

THE END OF A GREAT BORE.

A long and costly engineering operation has come within sight of completion, in the successful opening of the notorious Hoosac Tunnel to through travel. On July 17 the new route was regularly opened, whereby Boston and Albany secure the shortest means of inter-communication. Everybody has heard, for years past, more or less about this "great bore," as it has been most aptly designated. But now that the job is finished, and something practical has come of all the money, labor, scheming and wind-work expended, it may not be amiss to sum up in a few lines just what has been done by the engineers and suffered by the taxpayers of Massachusetts.

The history of the Hoosac Tunnel goes back about fifty years for a place of beginning. As early as 1827 surveys were made for the purpose of finding out how to make the best time and track westward from Boston. Nothing was done about the matter, however, for the next twenty years, and only in 1848 came a report favoring the route via Greenfield and Williamstown, which included a four-mile tunnel, estimated to cost anywhere from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and to occupy in time of construction from four to ten years. Liberal as both these estimates appear, the event has shown how fallacious they were; for the actual cost of the railroad and tunnel has been over $16,000,000, and it has taken more than twenty years to complete the work.

The first contract for the construction of the tunnel was made in 1854, and $3,500,000 was the sum named. The work went on in an intermittent sort of way from that date until 1861, when, about 3,000 feet of earth having been cut through and the rock work just undertaken, the contractors found it convenient to fail. Then came a two year's rest; but in 1863 the State took up the enterprise and pushed things, by the use of modern machinery and explosives, until in 1868 the Shanly contract was executed. After five years of further labor the final blast of Nov. 27, 1873, opened a way clear through the tunnel, and the interval between that date and the present has been occupied in clearing away debris, laying tracks, and getting the great bore into readiness for practical use.

The Hoosac Tunnel is a little less than five miles long, being the longest in this country. That of Mount Cenis is eight miles in length and cost 15,000,000. The St. Gothard Tunnel is to be over nine miles long, but will not be finished this side of 1880. In boring through Hoosac mountain it is estimated that over a million pounds of explosives have been used. The loss of life by casualties has been placed at between eighty and one hundred. It will be seen that the affair has been a costly one in every sense. Now that the great work is completed and something practical is at hand to show for all the money, labor, thought and life expended, let us hope Massachusetts will experience some adequate benefit in return.

A SHARPER'S ADVENTURES.

A young man of pleasing address and fashionable attire, describing himself as Frank C. Jackson of Baltimore, was arrested in Trenton, N. J., last Friday, on a charge of uttering a forged check. On Thursday he purchased a set of harness at the store of Joseph McPherson, offering in payment a check on the First National Bank for $75 drawn to McPherson's order, and signed F. C. Jones. The check was at first refused, but the purchaser referred the cashier to Peter Katzenback of the Trenton House, and thinking that sufficient, the cashier accepted the check and the young man went out. The cashier then sent the check to the bank, and it was pronounced a forgery. McPherson called an officer, who found Jackson at the National Hotel. He denied the charge, and volunteered to walk with the officer as far as McPherson's store. On arriving there he said that there must be some mistake, and asked permission to look at the check again. It was handed to him, and turning his back on the officer, he tore the check into pieces, and thrust the fragments in his mouth. The officer detected the action, and, seizing him by the throat, compelled him to spit the pieces out. They were gathered up, and the young man was taken to the police station. There he gave the name of Jackson, and said that his business was that of a canvasser. He demanded a hearing, and denied that he had presented the check or ever got any harness from McPherson's place. Justice Browne committed him for examination, and it was subsequently ascertained that he had visited the harness store of C. W. Sheppard, and offered a note payable in Philadelphia for a set of harness, but the note was refused.

Early on Thursday he presented an order to Gen. Mott, State Prison Keeper, purporting to have been signed by R. S. Woodruff, Jr., giving the bearer permission to visit the prison. He was escorted about the institution, and after [illegible] the order given to the keeper was found to be a forgery.

The man has only been in Trenton a short time, and a female who was with him was living at the National Hotel. On his arrival he signed on the book, "F. C. Jackson and wife, of Philadelphia."

The proprietors of the National Hotel claimed to have been cheated out of a large amount, and it is thought that several other cities throughout the country have been visited and victimized by the sharper. A short time after his arrest, the woman living at the hotel as his wife disappeared and has not since been since.

—About fifteen years ago Henry Berry, a well-to-do South Carolina planter, disinterred the remains of two children, and on discovering their condition vowed that when he died his body should be burned—not buried. Not long ago he took a member of his family into a little grove near his house, and pointed out the place where he desired to be burned, and the trees which should be cut down and used for the purpose. To make assurance doubly sure, in his will he divided his property among his children, and provided for its reversion to a church near by if his wishes in regard to the incineration of his remains should not be carried out. He died last week at the age of 80, and *The Charleston News* gives the following account of ceremonies: "His body was put in a plain box (as he had directed, and the size of which he had given) and hauled in a cart drawn by a mule to this place. He had provided that $500 be given to William Hureling, a mulatto, to whom he was much attached, for superintending the burning. Six logs of pitch pine were put on the ground, and on these, forming two tiers, were laid five other logs. Lightwood was piled about on the logs, and at the head, foot, and sides of the box containing the body. The whole hight of the funeral pyre was 10 or 12 feet. Several male members of the old man's family were present and a number of negroes, but, considering the occasion, the crowd was small. Torches were applied simultaneously, and with a good deal of agitation, to the four corners of the pyre, and the fat wood was soon burning and cracking. It was the old gentleman's express desire that his ashes should disappear amid the flame and smoke or be mingled with the soil underneath the pyre, and so no precautions were taken to preserve them. The burning began at 8 o'clock in the morning and was finished in six hours.

—Advices from General Crook's command, encamped on the South Fork of the Tongue River, under date of the 23d instant, have been received. It was believed that the main body of the Sioux had gone to the Big Horn Mountains, where game was more abundant and the grass fresher, and the effort of the Indians to burn the grass in the valleys made it almost imperative on Crook to follow them up at once. His force consisted of 1,200 regulars and volunteers, besides 200 Snake allies, and he felt that he could "at least hold his own on any ground the emergency might select." It was expected that the wagons would be packed with fifteen or twenty days' rations, and that "a vigorous but careful advance" would be made. The enemy was supposed to be about 40 miles from Crook's camp, and it was not deemed advisable for Crook and Terry to join forces previous to a move by one of the commands, it being thought that the Indians would make a stand against one of the columns, and that by having the other in reserve to fight or follow up, "something decisive" might be done.

—A letter received by Gen. Crittenden from Fort Lincoln says that the sorrow and suffering caused among the widows and orphans at that post by the death of officers and soldiers under Custer are indescribable. Twenty-four helpless women and twice that number of children have by the Sioux massacre been left in poverty, and know not which way to look for relief. They will be compelled now to quit the fort, and are all in a dependant condition. Their wants have not even been recognized by Congress, and the small pension which may be eventually granted, will require months to determine. Such relief as can be given at Fort Lincoln has been generously bestowed, but the latter days are not full of promise.

—Wisner Murray, who was shot at Goshen N. Y., July 73, by Robert H. Berdell, whom he had horsewhipped for alleged insult to his mother, died at 4:45, July 21st, from the wound in his head. He was thirty-three years of age; was President of the village of Goshen and assistant cashier of the National Bank of Orange county, of which his father, Hon. A. S. Murray, was president. He served in the Seventh New York regiment at the Pennsylvania invasion in the late war. He leaves a wife and young child, the former a daughter of Chauncey Barnard, of New York, and sister of Berdell's divorced wife.

—There has been an unusual immigration of California stock men to Arizona.

From The N. Y., Sunday Mercury.

ROYALTY'S PROPERTY in NEW YORK.

Fifty Millions More of European Capital to be Invested in New York.

Some of the best real estate in this city is held by foreign princes. Several of the most expensive buildings in Broadway, In Broad street, and in Wall street are owned by the Empress Eugenie, who derives from them every year a rent of $65 000. The Duke of Nassau, one of the dispossessed German princes of 1866, was here in 1868. He had bills of exchange to the amount of $1,500,000. He purchased tenements in Allen street that to-day are nominally owned by German lawyers or notaries public, and that yield him twelve per cent. on the capital invested. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Frederick Francis the Second, is the owner of lots and houses in Elm street, and Queen Victoria owns considerable real estate in Broadway. It stands in the name of an Englishman. The King of Sweden owns $600,000 worth of real estate in New York, and the Grand Duke Alexis owns a hotel in Broadway. King Bomba bought six houses in Greenwich street in 1852, and they are held by Italians for his son Francis II.

The following circular has been published in Germany. It is headed with the imperial coat of arms, and reads as follows:

The American Princes' Association, capital $5,000,000. No subscription less than $100,000 taken.

The object of the scheme is to secure to German princes a much larger interest upon their money than they can otherwise obtain. Property in New York can now be bought at advantageous rates. While the taxes are unquestionably high, there is still a large margin for profits. The object of the company is to purchase, for cash, $50,000,000 worth of property in New York city. Five gentlemen, three of them lawyers attached to the Ober Tribunal (the Prussian Supreme Court), and two merchants of New York shall have the management of the property. As a matter of course, under the laws of the State of New York, the latter two gentlemen will nominally hold the property in their names. But the great object is this, that the expenses of managing such a vast amount of property under these circumstances will be reduced to a minimum. It is the object of this company to ask for no higher rent than six per centum over the expenses. This will secure an interest which cannot be secured in any other large and growing city in the vicinity.

Our directors are: His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince of Germany; the Grand Duke George, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the Grand Duke Frederick Francis, of Mecklenburg-Swerin; the Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the Prince of Sagan; the Duke of Ratibar; the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; the Duke of Brunswick. Thirty-two millions dollars have been subscribed and are now on deposit at Bleichweder's Bank (in Berlin). Only noblemen of the first rank, having access to the Emperor at any time, will be taken as subscribers.

This open circular is accompanied by a "confidential" one, from which we make the following extracts:

It will be easy for the stockholders to direct their emigrants to the quarters owned by the company. The cheap rents that will be charged will create a sensation in New York, and also a demand such as is not now found under the pressure of high rents. We believe we can rent property at such rates as to pay the company, and one-half less than houses or rooms can now be obtained at in New York. Of the future of this city no one can have the slightest doubt. It is assured beyond a peradventure. In fifty years from to-day every inch of ground in it will be worth fifty per cent. more than it is to-day.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The explanatory statement prefixed by M. Tesserene De Bort, Minister of Commerce, to the bill authorizing a Universal Exhibition in 1878, which has just been, or is about to be distributed among the Deputies, has been communicated to me. It gives an idea of what the exhibition may be if the state of Europe allows all nations to send samples of their industry and efforts, and even amid existing complications it deserves attention. The commission proposes that the exhibition should be opened on the 1st of May, 1878. Attaching importance to the erection of the structure in the interior of the city, because it was within its walls that so many trials were endured during the war, it has decided on recommending the Champ de Mars for its site. As respects its dimensions, after considering those of Vienna and Philadelphia, it is in favor of an area of 240,000 square metres, to be arranged like a chess-board, with the products of every nation disposed longitudinally, so that the visitors proceeding transversely can find in the same line all the products of the same kind belonging to different nationalities. The fine arts section being in the centre, will be separated from the rest of the building by large open spaces which will isolate it from the dust and noise. On the Trocadero, and forming part of the Exhibition, is to be a large central hall at the culminating point of the plateau, which will be able to contain 6,000 or 8,000 seats, to be devoted to concerts, the hearing of large instruments, public meetings, and solemnities connected with the Exhibition. This building will be built according to the most approved acoustic arrangements, and will be permanent. In the garden will be conservatories, an aquarium, cafes, and a variety of picturesque workshops. The total expense is estimated at $7,062,000, $4,447,000 of which are for the erections, and $653,000 for the park and cascade. In 1867, $4,600,000 were expended the increase of expenditure expected in 1878 being due to the additional surface to be covered. The receipts reckoned upon are for the coming occasion $2,800 000, as against the $2,153,000 taken in 1867. The Palace on the Trocadero will be sold, and will also add to the receipts. In all, including the sale of the material, the total receipts will be probably $3,847,000, so that the deficit will be about $3,200,000. But judging from the stimulus to commerce from the Exhibition of 1867, there is much reason to believe that the State will equally benefit from that of 1878. The report of the Minister of Commerce annexed to the bill terminates as follows:

In announcing to the world a new international Exhibition, France affirms her confidence in the institutions she has founded for herself. She declares her wish to persevere in the ideas of moderation and wisdom which have inspired her policy for the last five years. She proclaims that she is seeking peace which above all has the power of rendering human activity fruitful, giving it security. We are confident that her appeal will find a sympathetic welcome everywhere, and that the year 1878 will form a glorious page for civilization and our country in the annals of industrial fetes.

—"The flower flag" is what the Japanese call the stars and stripes.

Philadelphia.

Strangers
Visiting Philadelphia, will take the
Market Street Cars,
TO THE
CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.
THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE!
(Cars will be upon the right of the Platform at the new Penna. Railroad Depot, in waiting, on the arrival of all trains. 356

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NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 83,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
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HOME, of Columbus, Ohio.
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Of Extraordinary Beauty and Cheapness
TOGETHER WITH SOME RARE GOOD DESIGNS OF
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EFFECTS INSURANCE on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS,
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Surgical Institute,
No. 242 West Logan Square,
PHILADELPHIA.
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DRS. BROWN AND TRALL are treating CANCERS and all similar affections with unparalleled success. Their new method is prompt, certain, harmless, and nearly painless. They will warrant every case they undertake, and REQUIRE NO PAY UNTIL THE TREATMENT IS SUCCESSFUL. Cases hitherto regarded as hopeless are curable in a majority of instances, while ordinary tumors are removed and the part healed in a few days.
The new remedy has been tested by regular physicians in various parts of the country during the last three years without a single failure. We are at liberty to refer to them, and their testimonials can be seen in our office.
Our method of treatment is certain to supersede all others as rapidly as it becomes known.
Other malignant tumors, as well as all abnormal growths of every description, are also treated with uniform success.
By the new process of transplanting or engrafting bits of healthy skin on large ulcerated surfaces, cases hitherto regarded as incurable are readily healed.
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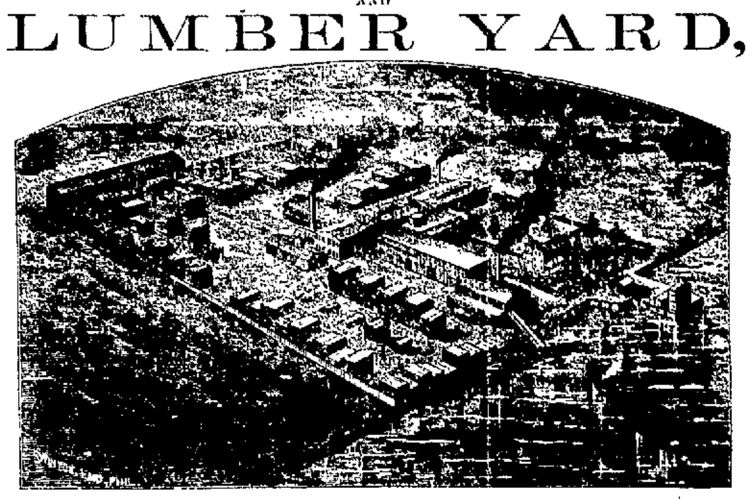

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NOTICE.—We have fitted up the Saw Mill at this point with the latest improvements, on the most extensive scale, and are prepared to supply our patrons with all kinds of **Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.** Also, to execute Sawing of any kind to order, on the shortest possible notice. The best quality of **Lehigh Coal,** kept under cover, and delivered at city prices. **Sand, Lime and Building Materials,** furnished at the lowest market rates. Correspondence solicited and estimates furnished.
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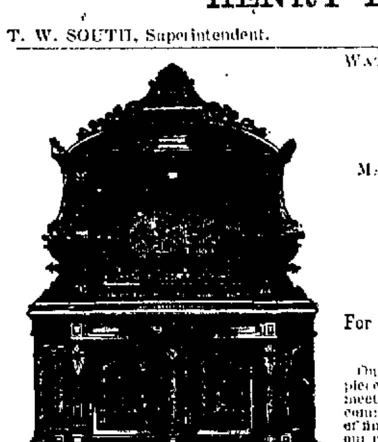

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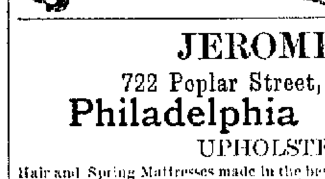

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Hair and Spring Mattresses made in the best manner, and Mattings, Carpets and Oil Cloths sewed and laid in the most satisfactory manner and at the lowest prices. BLINDS made and repaired. 430

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Cabinet Furniture,
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IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
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After the New York style (where all the most Fashionable establishments of this character are located up-stairs), these parlors are on the second floor, front room, and easy of access. Suits guaranteed in 24 hours. Special attention given to private orders. Prices to suit the times. 183

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Sole manufacturer of "**VICTOR GAS MACHINE.**" Patented August 10th, 1867.
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ALSO manufacturer of and dealer in HEATERS, RANGES, BAKE OVENS, Etc. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Special attention given to Hotel work.
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LADIES' AND GENTS'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
627 North Eighth Street, above Green, Philadelphia.
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All kinds of fine Shoes made to order at reasonable prices. 423

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Artistic Photographic Portrait Company,
Has the honor to announce the opening of their studio at the elegant rooms
No. 412 North Eighth Street,
To which the public is cordially invited.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring photographic portraits of themselves, relatives, or friends, can now have the opportunity of possessing themselves of a highly artistic, elegantly executed, and beautifully finished portrait, by a process pronounced by the leading artists of continental Europe to be the most perfect, truthful and highly wrought of any yet introduced.
THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER COLORING, novel, beautiful, and elegant in execution, will be under the management of a lady ranking among the first artists of the country, and is highly commended by the press.
Having received many testimonials for the beauty, truthfulness and elegance of the portraits we have furnished our patrons, we feel sanguine that our studio will be well appreciated, as our pictures are of a high order of artistic merit, beautifully finished, and moderate in price.
Portraits photographic of all kinds executed, from the album to life size, plain and in beautiful colors.
Soliciting your patronage, respectfully yours,
422 **PHILADELPHIA ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT COMPANY.**

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Manufacture Boots and Shoes,
FOR THE PEOPLE.
FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
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WE mean just what we say when we make the assertion that every one—any one—in fact—EVERY MAN OR BOY that needs a pair of first-class hand-sewed Boots, Congress Gaiters, or Low Shoes
CAN NOW PURCHASE SINGLE PAIRS, CUSTOM MADE,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
(direct—no middle profit),
FROM OUR FACTORY,
Our large stock of Ready-Made
BOOTS AND SHOES
will enable us to suit nearly all. If hard to fit we will take your measure and make you a pair THAT WILL FIT THE FOOT. Open till 10 o'clock Saturday nights. 426

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THOMAS McFARLAND.
Practical Tin Roofer,
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FOUR DOORS ABOVE SELLERS STREET, FRANKFORD,
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Heaters, Ranges, Fire Brick and Grates to order. Tin covered over old shingles. Gravel Roofs torn off and covered with tin.
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Manufacturer of
THOMSONIAN AND BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS,
PURE GROUND SPICES, Medicinal and Cooking Herbs, Conserve of Hollyhock, for Colds, &c.; Composing Cordial, for Infants.
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Of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry of all kinds made to order.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, July 27, 1876.

☞THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, July 26th.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th'day, July 20	80	96	90
Friday, " 21	77	85	84
Saturday, " 22	70	84	78
Monday, " 24	70	76	74
Tuesday, " 25	62	78	70
Wed'day, " 26	67	78	76

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.30 A. M., 3.00 and 6.00 P. M. Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 6.00 P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 9.00, A. M., 3.00, and 6.00 P. M. Arrives 10.30 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST—Arrives 9.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15 and 8.00, A. M., 1.30 and 3.30, P. M.; arrives 11.45, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M. arrives 9.45 A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.45, A.M.

TULLYTOWN, MORRISVILLE AND POST OFFICES ON THE B. D. R. R.—Closes 7.15 A. M; arrives 4.30 P. M.

—The Yardleyville *Times* has ceased to exist.

—The Rev. Dr. Knox is spending his summer vacation at South Egremont, Mass.

—There were very few people at the Threshing contest at Schenck's station last week.

—The Rev. Yates Hickey, of Germantown, will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath.

—John and Arthur Dorrance, have sold to Margret Garvey, two houses on Spruce street for $1600.

—Richard Hepworth, has commenced business in the plumbing and gas fitting line in Burlington, N. J.

—Miss Lizzie A. Bailey, who has been attending the State Normal School at Millersville, is at home spending her vacation.

—A former Bucks countian, M. V. B. Conrad, will be the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the 16th Philadelphia district.

—The Bridgewater and Newportville Presbyterian Sunday Schools will unite in holding a picnic in Charles S. Vandegrift's woods on Tuesday, August 15th.

—William R. Bailey, of this place, has entered into partnership with N. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, for the purpose of carrying on the business of fruit and produce commission merchants.

—Harry Allen has received from the Educational Commission a letter of commendation for the specimen of penmanship which he contributed to the Pennsylvania school department at the Centennial.

—On last Tuesday afternoon, A. J. Hibbs, while in the city, lost his pocketbook, containing several notes, a check for over $1,000, and a few dollars in cash. He received word from the city this forenoon that it was found.

—A valuable cow belonging to Jared Hellings, strayed out upon the railroad track near Locust street, on Saturday, and was run over by the cars and killed. Mr. Hellings thinks he would rather his animals get into the pound than try to butt the cars off of the track.

—The next pastor of the Baptist church will be Rev. W. H. Conard of Davisville. Mr. Harden's family have left Bristol for Boston. Mr. Harden will follow in a few days. Although stationed here but a short time Mr. Harden and wife gained numerous friends, and leave the place carrying the good wishes of all classes of the community.

—In compliance with the request of Burgess, Charles E. Scott, the General Superintendent of this Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has directed that a night flagman shall be stationed at the Mill street crossing, and has taken measures to prevent the throwing of sparks from the locomotives while passing through the town.

—George Lovett, of Tullytown, was killed on Wednesday morning at Tullytown station. He was in the caboose of the tool train and putting his head out of the window came in contact with the depot building, and died almost instantly. Lovett had been employed a long time on the railroad, and it is surprising that knowing the danger of extending head or arms out of a car window while the train is in motion, he forgot himself so far as to do it.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, July 26, 1876: Hugh Barton, Annie Bethel, Mary Boggs, Catharine Boyle, Frank M. Burleigh, George L. Cooper, Annie Dener, Robert Decon, Francis Gray, Annie S. Hawk, Mrs. Mary W. Johnson, Charles E. Johnson, Mrs. Molson, Owen McCabe, Will E. McKibbin, W. F. Pratt, Anna W. Paxson, Joseph Richson, Jacob Stinebaker, Andrew Tyrol, David White, David Williams, Jennie White, Albert Wright, Joseph Wright and John S. Worrell.

—The Newportville School Board met last Thursday afternoon and appointed Sallie S. Rickerds teacher of the primary department. A teacher of the grammar school is yet to be appointed. Several applicants for the position were present at the meeting of the board, but upon examination did not come up to the required standard. The School Board at this meeting, authorized the digging of a well on the grounds. The children will thank Mr. C. C. Brown for his long continued efforts in their behalf, in this matter.

—The cool, pleasant weather of this week has brought out, in full force, all of our local political orators; and in one part of the town we are urged to save the country by the election of Hayes and Wheeler, while at other parts we are assured that the United States Government is rapidly going to the "demnition bow wow's," unless rescued by the election of Tilden and Hendricks, or Peter Cooper and (to be supplied.) The champion campaign orator, however, is one of our townsmen, who has recently returned from a trip to Ohio, and if the Republican managers in this county fail to secure his services in stumping the county, they will commit a great blunder. And a blunder is sometimes worse than a crime.

—Owen Smith, formerly of Bristol, a member of the Centennial police, who was arrested on the 18th inst. on a charge of bigamy made by two women who claimed to have been married to him, was released on Monday from his quarters in Moyamensing Prison. The cause of this action was the notice taken of the friendliness of the women, notwithstanding their jointure of ownership in the person of Mr. Smith. And as their subsequent severe cross-examination by friends of the martyr brought to light the fact that one of the claimants at least had committed perjury, the wrongs of Owen were immediately righted. The case abounds in episodes of the "chops and tomato sauce" order, and were it not for the sudden and mysterious disappearance of one of the women an interesting tale might be written.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SUPERINTENDENT EASTBURN'S REPORT.—The following is the annual statistical report of Hugh B. Eastburn for the year ending June 1 1876: Grounds—Of sufficient size, 109; suitably improved, 34. Houses—Number in district, 241; number of frame, 12; number of brick or stone, 229, number built during the year, 16; number unfit for use, 42; number badly ventilated, 252; number without a suitable privy, 66; number of first-class school houses, 1. Furniture—Number with suitable furniture, 112; number with injurious furniture, 98; number supplied with furniture during the year, 26. Apparatus—Number without apparatus worth mentioning, 77; number in which apparatus was increased during the year, 41. Schools—Number of graded schools, 71; number graded during the year, 12; number of graded schools needed, 27; number of separate schools for colored children, 1; number of schools well classified, 234; number in which the books are uniform, 211; number in which the Bible is read, 257; number in which drawing is taught, 47; number in which vocal music is taught, 8; number in which any of the higher branches are taught, 70. Examinations—Number of public examinations held, 43; number of directors present, 176; number receiving provisional certificates, 281; number receiving professional certificates, 1; number of applicants rejected, 90; average grade of certificates, 2 5-11 Teachers—Number of males employed, 148; number of females employed, 136; average age of teachers, 25; number who taught less than one year, 37; number who have taught more than five years, 112; number who intend to make teaching a permanent business, 163; number who have attended a State Normal School, 80; number who have graduated at a State Normal School, 30; number who have read books on teaching, 247; number who have professional certificates, 7; number who hold permanent certificates, 10; number of failures in teaching, 3; Visitations—Number of visits to schools by County Superintendent, 303; average time spent at each, 1 hour and 56 minutes; number of schools not visited, 2; number of Directors accompanying Superintendent, 52; number of patrons met in the schools, 58. Districts—Number of schools regularly visited by Directors, 25; number of schools regularly visited by patrons, 9; number in which a District Institute is held, 20; number employing secretary as district Superintendent. 1; number of meetings held by County Superintendent, 27; number of districts with libraries, 24; estimated number of children of school age not in school, 1530. Private Schools—Number of private ungraded schools in district, 5; number of academies or seminaries in district, 8; number of pupils attending such schools, 477; number of teachers employed, 35.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

Eugene Shuman, a young man, who is a brakeman of the six o'clock train from the city, met with a very sad and painful accident on Saturday evening. He was engaged in shifting the cars from one track to the other, and when in the act of uncoupling them, his hand was struck by the coupling rod of the engine, and driven against the bumper of the next car, inflicting a painful wound. The three first fingers of the right hand are completely gone, being mashed so that amputation was necessary. His breast was also hurt, but not to any serious extent. Mr. Shuman has only been in the employ of the railroad company for a short time.

The assignee of Benj. Smith, principal of the English and Classical Seminary, sold all the personal effects of said assignor, commencing on Tuesday of last week, and continuing during the whole of four days. The attendance was quite large, many people attending, thinking they would be able to get some bargains. This seemed to be the case, as, with few exceptions, the goods sold very low. The amount realized by the sale has not yet been ascertained, but will exceed the expectations of the creditors. It is rumored that the school, for the next year, has been rented by a party from Beverly, N. J., who expect to carry the school on in the same manner as it has been conducted for the last few years.

The Republicans of Spring Valley, in the township of Buckingham, held a political meeting on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler club. The attendance was not very large. The meeting was addressed by Henry A. Lloyd, Esq., and E. Wesley Keeler, Esq., of Doylestown.

Charles W. Atkinson was committed to jail, charged with the forgery and uttering several notes and checks in this and Northampton county, and the State of New Jersey. Held to answer at September court.

James Reily, a man who hails from Waverly, was committed on oath of Officer Kerbaugh, of Philadelphia, charged with stealing a horse, &c., from one, —— Beidler, near Quakertown. He said he took the horse for a man by the name of Bishop Kline, who said he would give him $40 for every horse he brought to him. Kline formerly lived near Quakertown, but now lives in Philadelphia.

The Democratic Standing Committee met at Heist's hotel, on Saturday last. Nearly all of the districts of the county were represented. The committee set the 28th of August, as the day for the holding of the county convention. The men in each district were appointed to hold the delegate elections on the evening of the 26th of August, two days before the meeting of the convention. A resolution was read and carried, recommending the re-nomination of the Hon. Harman Yerkes, as the next Senator to serve for the unexpired term of four years, after which Senators are to be elected for the term of four years. Mr. Labar, a member of the committee from Plumstead, offered a resolution, authorizing the Democrats of each district to instruct their delegates to cast the vote of their township for the candidate who shall have received the majority of the votes cast at the delegate election. Mr. Labar supported the resolution with several remarks, and Dr. Canby ably defended the other side. When the vote of the committee was taken, the resolution was defeated by a large majority. The committee after transacting some miscellaneous business, then adjourned.

Janitor Wm. Harr has subjected our Court House to a thorough renovation. The carpets were all removed and the floors well scrubbed, relieving one from breathing that foul and suffocating atmosphere arising from the many cloated bundles of masticated tobacco. This will be hailed with joy by those who are obliged to be in attendance at September court, and it may be the cause of preventing people from suffering the torturing pangs and pains of a severe headache which is so often brought about when they are obliged to stay all day in the room where there is so much foul air.

On Monday, Justice Rich, of Solebury, sent to jail a very young girl by the name of Mary Elizabeth Ash, who, on her own confession, acknowledged to setting fire to the barn of John Rich some few weeks ago. The age of this young criminal is only eleven years, and she has heretofore borne the best of characters.

Warminster Notes.

The straw house of Samuel Walker, and one also of Joseph M. Yerkes, Warminster, which were blown down during a recent thunder storm, will be built immediately by C. Flood.

James Craven, who lives with Alice Luff, met an accident at Hatboro,' on Saturday week last. Mrs. Luff's horse which he was driving, became frightened at the music of the Newtown Cornet Band, and ran away, which resulted in the smash up of his carriage and the injuring of Mrs. Luff's horse.

Hiram Cornell, who resides near Richboro,' was injured badly not long since by a hay fork.

Joshua Bennett, of Warminster, furnishes part of the stone for the building of the new county bridge at Ruth's mills, built by Jacob Bussenger, mason.

The strife for a new road through Ivyland is now at an end, it resulted in favor of a road and the county to pay the damages, as the road is a necessity.

There are excursions to Geominer's grove almost daily, some of them very large.

Horace Phillips, Sr., has purchased a small farm of Joseph Barnsley, Esq., situated on the York pike below Hartsville. Samuel White, the present occupant, will remain until spring upon the premises.

Langhorne Notes.

The weather is delightfully cool, and in pleasant contrast to the torrid heat of the past four weeks, which far surpassed any heated term in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Last Sunday the A. M. E. Church of this place held its quarterly meeting, and the colored brethren seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. Luckily we were favored with a shower in the morning which prevented the dust from rising in clouds behind the flying teams. We saw no one drunk—something which may be said of very few as large concourses of white men.

Our efficient and affable real estate agent—Pierson Mitchell, left this morning to enjoy for a time the cooling breezes of the Atlantic.

The political excitement has not risen to any great height yet, and is contented with an occasional cropping out of some individual's opinion. The popular sentiment is "Hayes and Wheeler."—so say we all of us.

There is to be another picnic at Langhorne Grove next Saturday evening, when many will doubtless enjoy themselves.

Davisville Doings.

Local politicians are preparing the rehearsal of the standard speeches customarily used in political campaigns. Requisitions from the Executive Committees of the two great parties will be duly honored by the elect in this vicinity.

Howard O. Folker, the only representative of this village at the Millersville State Normal School, returned home on Friday last, the session having closed the day previous.

J. Davis Duffield, Esq., of Philadelphia, paid a visit here a few days ago. The hospitalities afforded by our citizens, are appreciated by our city cousins.

Report says that five out of six of the teachers at present engaged in Southampton, will not be re-engaged. Some have left the profession, while others are looking elsewhere for more lucrative position.

Charles Craven lost a cow by a lightning stroke, a short time since. The same storm caused considerable local damage.

—The commencement exercises of the State Normal School, Millersville, were held on Thursday, the 20th instant. Among the graduates from this county who took part in the exercises were Thomas H. Carey, of Carversville, Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Davisville, J. H. F. Hendricks, of Hilltown. The following young ladies and gentlemen attended the school the past year from this county, viz: Mary C. Beans, Davisville, Sarah E. Bussenger, Davisville, Linda V. Bardeson, Churchville, Alice Beans, Davisville, Lizzie A. Bailey, Bristol, Clara D. DeCoursey, Wrightstown, Sallie H. Gilbert, Buckingham, Alwilda A. Hampton, Davisville, Lizzie P. Smith, Buckingham, Sallie E. Twining, Richboro', Daniel Allright, Hilltown, H. R. Barcalow, Feasterville, H. S. Bissey, Perkasie, Harry Dannehower, Hilltown, Levi H. Erney, Steinsburg, H. O. Forker, Davisville, O. B. Fluck, Hagersville, N. S. Gross, Sellersville, J. H. F. Hendricks, Hilltown, B. F. Haldeman, Chalfont, W. M. Leatherman, Pipersville, Wilson K. Ott, Hagersville, J. P. Robbins, Morrisville, J. M. Snyder, Sellersville, J. S. Taylor, Pleasant Valley, F. P. Vanartsdalen, Feasterville, J. T. Vanartsdalen, Newtown, Joseph Wilson, Morrisville.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In the Bristol letter of the *Beacon* is the statement that "In political circles here the report is current that B. F. Gilkeson is to be the Republican candidate for Congress to succeed Hon. Alan Wood, Jr." This is an error, and should have been that Mr. Gilkeson has been named as likely to succeed Mr. Wood's successor, which was what I wrote in my letter to the *Beacon* JOT.

—Five girls were drowned by the capsizing of a boat near St. Joseph, Mo., on Sunday. One of them upset the boat by reaching for a water lily.

—Burtis Magill, has had the Newportville Hotel repainted, which adds greatly to its appearance.

—A new bell is to be provided for the School House in Newportville. The expense is to be met by private subscription.

HERE AND THERE.

—Polo playing is the fashionable amusement at Newport this summer.

—The State Board of Pardons will meet at Harrisburg, August 1st.

—It is getting to be no distinction at all to be kicked out of Grant's Cabinet.

—The State Teachers' Association meets at West Chester on the 8th of August.

—The Fourth of July, 1776, occurred on a Tuesday. It fell on the same day this year.

—A Detroit man whipped his wife because the baby did not take the first prize at a baby show.

—Several important failures are expected in London, and the currents of trade seem much disturbed.

—In the English House of Lords Earl Derby has advised against the abrogation of the treaty of Paris.

—The reduction of wages in the cotton mills at Manchester, England, has been postponed for one month.

—Both political parties have formally agreed that the Ohio canvass shall open about the middle of August.

—Carl Liungust died on Tuesday at Vineland, N. J., from attempting to kindle a fire with coal oil.

—Two girls were burned to death near Logansport, Ind., on Sunday night, while pouring coal oil on the kitchen fire.

—The bill of Detectives Dearborn and Wood of Boston for their fruitless trip after Winslow is $2,622, and has just been paid.

—Dr. S. V. W. Stout was terribly stabbed by three burglars on his premises, in Hudson county, N. Y., on Monday night.

—When the idler enters the sanctum of a busy editor, and the editor says, "Glad to see you're back," what does he mean?

—The proper thing in bathing suits this year is garments of red, white and blue stripes, with patriotic figures on the white stripes.

—Recently a young Englishman, Tom Walker, swam from Whitby to Scarborough, a distance of twenty miles, in twenty-one hours.

—According to Rufus Hatch's prediction Chicago will be only a way-station in the grain trade of the Northwest, within three years.

—Captain Cook of the Yale crew is about to publish a book—a Cook book, we should say—a handbook for the scullery.—*Chicago Times.*

—During the hot weather it is perfectly easy for a man to sit in the shade of a grocery and figure that one white man can whip 28 Indians.

—The Vienna earthquake shock was felt in London. The church bells were set ringing, and the foundations of houses violently shaken.

—The late Sultan Abdul Aziz had taken five seats at the Bayreuth festival. The tickets reached Constantinople on the day succeeding his death.

—Six miners were killed and five others seriously injured by an explosion in the Black Diamond Coal Mine, at Mount Diablo, Cal., on Monday.

—Theodore Furman, a well-to-do citizen of Trenton, was imprisoned on Tuesday. for refusing to support his wife. He said he would rot in jail first.

—A New York court has decided that Spiritualist mediums are simply jugglers and slight-of-hand performers, and are liable to license just the same as any other performers.

—The rumor that Gainsborough's celebrated painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was stolen some time ago, has been recovered is pronounced unfounded by London journals.

—The tonnage of vessels that passed through the Suez canal within the last twelve months amounted to 2,940,708 tons and the number of ships has been nearly quadrupled in six years.

—The French Minister of Marine reports that the sardine fisheries are gradually diminishing in yield on account of the favorite bait, the roe of the codfish, becoming inadequate to the demand.

—On the 26th ult. Mlle. Toni Stein, one of the prettiest and best known actresses on the German stage, committed suicide at Ems by shooting herself. No cause was assigned for the act.

—"Doff thine æonian crown!" elegantly says Bayard Taylor in his centennial ode. "Shoot the hat," says the bad boy of the street. Thus education softens and weakens the expression.

—Anna Dickinson can do everything well in her play except that part where she throws her arms around the man and shouts, "I love you—I love you!" In this she shows a lack of experience.

—A conscientious farmer in Berlin, Wis., wiped the mud from his cart wheels before permitting his load of hay to go on the scales to be weighed. But such men never go to the State Legislature.

—Massachusetts tramps are epicurean in their tastes. One of them left a farm in disgust the other day because the occupants who had offered to give him dinner, did not have custard pie for dessert.

—A Supreme Court Judge in South Carolina proposes to settle the liquor question by allowing every one who chooses to sell liquor, requiring at the same time all those who drink to take out a license.

—It is reported that John Bright abstained from drinking the "health of the Empress of India" at a recent banquet given by Sir Solon Jung. The Prince of Wales, who was present, has asked for an explanation.

—Martin Doyle, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the top of the cars at the Jersey avenue crossing, Jersey City, on Monday night, and his skull was crushed on the rails. He died on Tuesday.

—The President has signed the bills for the issue of silver coin; continuing the public printing; relieving the political disabilities of General Beauregard, and making appropriations for the support of the army for the next fiscal year.

—London has 3,572 miles of water mains distributed through 675 streets. The total length of the metropolitan streets is 1,500 miles but two-thirds of the streets are without mains, while in the principal thoroughfares as many as six mains run parallel.

—Providence has "vacation schools" for the children who are unable to leave the city. The discipline of these schools being somewhat less strict than at others, and the methods of teaching more entertaining, they have become popular with the children.

—William Black, the novelist who is about to visit the country, is a Scotchman by birth, but is engaged as a London journalist. It has been said that, his young wife dying, he turned to novel writing for relief, and achieved greater success than he hoped for.

—Rube Spencer and John Holton quarrelled in Warsaw, Ky., on Sunday night, Spencer was shot four times by Holton, and Holton was stabbed by Spencer in the side, face, neck and breast. Spencer is mortally wounded and his antagonist's recovery is doubtful.

—The telegraph service in France is by no means satisfactory to the Parisian press. The *Gaulois* publishes a despatch from Brussels with the intimation that it reached the office of that paper "twenty-two hours" after it was sent. It could have been sent in ten hours by the post.

—An enterprising New Yorker, discovering that the ice companies in Jersey City were charging $1 per hundred weight for ice, quietly shipped two cargoes of that necessary commodity from his houses in Maine, and sold all of it for 50 cents, breaking the market and realizing a handsome profit out of his venture.

—A mother of four children in New Orleans has been convicted of regularly sending them out to steal. By practice they became very expert, and the profit of their thieving enabled the woman to buy a house and live comfortably. She devoted herself to the sale of the stolen articles and the general direction of the children.

—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has directed the Indian Agents at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to turn over their charges to the military officers at Camp Robinson and Camp Sheridan respectively. His object is to have perfect harmony between the military and civil officers near the agencies in the present condition of affairs.

—The number of paid admissions to the Centennial grounds last Saturday, was 16,914. It has been decided that organized schools, when visiting the Exhibition in a body, will be admitted for twenty-five cents for each person. Notice of their intended visit should be given to the Department of Admissions a day or two in advance, as they can only be admitted through special gates.

—Six years ago a safe in the American Express office, Westfield, Mass., was robbed, and the agent was arrested as the thief. His friends would not believe that he was guilty, and subscribed money to pay the cost of a successful defence; but he did not regain his former position in the community. Lately a duplicate key of the safe was found in the possession of another man, and to him the robbery has been traced.

—A man at Winn, Me., was the other night caught in a bear trap which had been set in the woods where he was travelling. The unfortunate man, whose cries were not heard in consequence of the place being seldom traversed, was kept in the clutches of the trap for three days, when he was fortunately discovered by two men, who released him from his perilous position. The prisoner had plenty to eat with him, but could not eat, as he was nearly choked for want of water. He had in his possession a dipper, with which he dug down three feet into earth and was digging up the mud and sucking the water from it. He had an axe with him, with which he made a wedge, driving it behind his leg, thereby easing the pressure somewhat. He has been cared for, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

—The aggregate value of the Centennial exhibits in the Main Building is $70,000,000.

—The Free Church Association of Philadelphia wishes to stop the sale of seats in churches.

—A turkey dropped from a balloon at a height of three miles, alighted in New Bedford unhurt.

—A Methodist journal says that there are 4,173,047 members of the Methodist church in the world.

—Chester county's wheat crop is the finest that has been harvested for several years, and the apple crop promises well.

—"Round Top," the celebrated peach farm in Queen Anne's county, Md., has been sold to two Pennsylvania ladies for $83,000.

—The Amwell National Bank of Lambertville, N. J., was authorized, yesterday, to begin business with a capital of $60,000.

—Two hundred employees of Bannister & Slekener, shoe manufacturers of Newark, N. J., struck yesterday against a reduction of wages.

—Business men cannot appreciate the reform that stops the fast mails, and puts back the postal facilities to what they were at least ten years ago.

—Centennial exhibits in the Main Building are constantly disappearing. The Swiss department and the Japanese bazar have been especially visited.

—Governor Hartranft left Harrisburg for Bedford Springs on Saturday, where he will spend a week or ten days, by which time he expects to be restored to his usual health.

—Policeman John J. Smith was beaten, choked and stamped upon by a negro named Taylor, whom he was trying to arrest in Washington, on Monday morning. Smith's injuries are likely to prove fatal.

—County Auditor Heath, of St. Louis, has been indicted for embezzlement, and his bondsmen have been sued for $12,000—the amount of their bond. The amount stolen by Heath is reported at from $130,000 to $150,000.

—G. B. Graham, alias George Mason, charged with robbing the First National Bank of Wellsboro', in Tioga county, and with robberies in Philadelphia, was arrested in Pittsburg, on Tuesday, and held for the action of the Eastern authorities.

—On Tuesday, July 18, when the thermometer was 94° in the shade at the foot of Pike's Peak, Col., there occurred on top of that high mountain a furious snow storm, completely covered the peak and sides with a coat of white.

—John and William Young, who were sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of June for murder, but escaped from the jail at Cayuga, N. Y., after making a murderous assault upon the jailor, were recaptured at Hamilton, Ont., yesterday.

—The impeachment trial draws to a close, and unless Senators consume unnecessary time in expressing their opinions the verdict will be reached the present week. It is probable that some of the Senators who voted against jurisdiction will decline to vote on the merits of the case.

—The house of J. McCoy, near Waterford, N. Y., was entered on Tuesday night by eight masked burglars, who took two gold watches, some valuable jewelry and one hundred dollars in cash, and forced the inmates to swear that they would not divulge the robbery before nine o'clock the next morning.

—A man giving the name of Rev. George Cassell, was arrested in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, on the charge of attempting to swindle Episcopal clergymen. There was found upon him fifty-two letters from ministers throughout the Middle States, which are supposed to have been forged.

—C. R. Roundell, a young Englishman from London, was found dead in his room in the Manning House at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday morning. There was a bullet hole in his head, and a discharged pistol lay by his side. Opinion is divided as to whether he accidentally shot himself or committed suicide. He recently bought some lands near Wilmington.

—The present is the fourth invasion of the Big Horn country by United States troops. Gen. Conner went there in 1865, and destroyed a village of hostile Cheyennes and Arapahoes. In 1866 Gen. Carrington entered the field, and left it with the Indians in charge; and in March last Gen. Crook led an expedition thither, which did not yield practical fruit.

—A committee of Boston ladies, headed by Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, has purchased the old South Church building for $3,500, with a view to having it reerected on the Back Bay. Architects say it can be taken down and rebuilt on another spot with all its architectural details intact, and it is also said that some of the ancient features which modern improvements destroyed can be restored.

—The late Ex-Gov. Haile of New Hampshire is said to have accumulated the largest fortune ever possessed by any one person in the western part of that State. In a letter written a short time before his death he said: "In reviewing the past I wonder at the success which has been granted me in the varied relations of life. I have often felt the need of a more liberal education, but have ever tried to do my duty with what ability I had."

—A single house in Statesville, N. C., collects and ships $50,000 worth of plants and roots in a season. By the employment of a skilful botanist seven hundred useful varieties have been found. Among the novelties is *Tuckahoe*, or Indian Head, a parisitic plant growing beneath the surface in old fields. It is very white, full of starch and exceedingly nutritious. This house exhibit a large collection of indigenous plants and roots at the Centennial.

—Eighty-six years ago, July 11, 1776, Jesse Lee preached the first Methodist sermon in Boston under the old elm tree. On the 11th of this month the Methodists in Baltimore dedicated a monument to Lee and the event. Immediately about the monument are deposited the remains of many prominent ministers of that church. Among them are Bishops Asbury, George, Waugh, Emory, and Robert Strawbridge, who introduced the sect into Maryland. The monument is simple and plain, but one that will endure a long time and was presented by New England Methodists.

—A terrible accident occured on the Hudson River, between Troy and Albany, July 20. A pleasure party was returning from Castleton in a small steam yacht, when the vessel was swamped by the swells from the steamboat City of Troy on its passage to New York. Nine persons were in the boat, as follows: Jerome E. Defreest, Engineer of the Volunteer Steamer Company, Thomas Edgley, Jr., Jonas Faulkner, George Bloomfield, Gregory Fox, Harry Maniche, George Baker, Archie Aston, and Gilbert Jewett. Fox, Edgley, Bloomfield, Faulkner, and Maniche were drowned. The others swam to the west shore and were saved. Edgley was drowned while attempting to save Fox, the latter being unable to swim. All but Jewett were members of the Washington Volunteer Steamer Company. The yacht was a total wreck.

☞As fall approaches I desire to begin to make arrangements to receive my fall stock of Dry Goods, which I hope to make more extensive and varied than ever before; in order to do this I wish to close out the balance of my spring and summer stock by making a very liberal deduction.

Plaids, Alpacas, Debeges and Cashmeres that I have sold at 25 cts. are reduced to 20 cts.

Ladies Hats, Sun Umbrellas being reduced in prices.

Light Delaines at 10c yard.

Number of pieces of Lawn at 6c yard.

Just opened to-day, a large stock of Muslin in bleached and unbleached, some of which I am offering still lower in prices. 40 inch sheeting 10c. a yard; 9-4 and 10-4 bleached sheeting at 25 cts. a yard.

Good Bleached Muslin at 8c. a yard.

A large assortment of Trunk's, Travelling Bags and Straps for summer tourists.

A complete line of fine Groceries.

Fresh Tub Butter from Hunterdon county New Jersey, received twice a week.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Next to Canal Bridge,
Mill Street, Bristol.

☞The *Cynic* is a man who never sees a *good* quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. There is scarcely a thing but what he can find flaws and imperfections in. One of this class has just been completely defeated by carefully examining a suit of our *Splendid Clothing* and after minute inspection, honestly confessed it was the *best quality and most stylish outfit* he had ever seen for the low price at which it was procured. Bargains every day at the reliable Bazar of BENNETT & Co., *Tower Hall*, 518 Market Street, Philadelphia. Walk in under the Large Clock.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the shoe manufactory of Smith & Buckley, No. 203 Market street, Philadelphia, they are retailing shoes at wholesale prices. It will pay our readers to give them a call.

☞ At Simon A. Gump's store, Bristol, Pa., a boy's suit can be bought for $5.00, a coat for 40 cents, and a pair of pants for 75 cents.

☞ Strictly pure Paris Green at Dr. Pursells drug store, 50 cents per lb.

☞ Condensed milk at Dr. Pursell's.

FARMERS' HAY AND STAW MARKET.—for week ending July 22, 1876: Loads of Hay, 322; Straw 120 loads. Average price during week: Prime Timothy, $1 30 to $1 45; Mixed, $1 00 to $1 15; New, 85c a $1.10; Straw 70c. a 95c. per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.
Monday, July 24, 5 P. M.

The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, and prices were a fraction higher. About 2800 head arrived and sold at 6¼ a 6¾c. for extra Penna. and Western steers; 5¼ a 6c. for fair to good do., and 4 a 5c per pound, gross for common, as to quality.

Sheep.—Prices were rather firmer. 8000 head arrived and sold at 4¼ a 5¼c. per pound gross, as to condition.

Hogs were lower. 3000 head sold at $9 50 a $10 per 100 lbs, net for corn fed.

☞Roofing done in the city or country at the shortest possible notice, by Wm. A. Girton, Practical Roofer.

☞ We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Philadelphia Photographic Company in our columns.

☞ For cholera morbus or pain in the stomach or bowels, no better remedy can be used than Pursell's cholerine mixture; it also cures diarrhœa quickly.

☞Paint mixed in any quantity, color or shade, out of Pure Lead and Oil or Turpentine, with the best dryers, sold at Dr. Pursell's, Drug Store, at a lower price than inferior paints are generally sold for elsewhere.

MARRIED.

SUTHERLAND—NELSON.—July 25th, 1876, by Rev. C. E. Harden. Mr. William A. Sutherland, of Newburgh, N. Y., and Miss Irene Nelson, of Bristol, Pa.

Special Notices

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off; the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

NOTICE,—To the Readers of the Gazette.

IF YOU WANT A PARLOR SUIT MADE TO ORDER GO TO THE FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT OF
M. A. MURRAY & CO.,
Upholsterers and Dealers in
Fine Cabinet Ware,
608 North Second St., Philadelphia.
Furniture taken in exchange for new work. 338

ROGERS' MAGNETIC OIL AND LIVER PILLS,

WILL Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Fever and Ague.
DR. S. ROGERS, Proprietor,
No. 206 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines. 53

BE SURE TO CALL

When you go to the Centennial, at No 239 North Eighth Street, or No. 714 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and get some of McDonald's Chicago Caramels for the little ones at home. A. N. Loper, Manager. 408

New Advertisements.

THE PEERLESS THRESHER and CLEANER,

ACKNOWLEDGED to be superior to any other threshing machine. Threshers and Patent Shakers, Clover Hullers and Cleaners, Lever and Tread Powers, and all kinds of Extras, manufactured by
B. GILL & SON.
Trenton Agricultural Works,
385 Near Freight Depot, TRENTON, N. J.

For Sale.

A HOUSE ON THE RIVER BANK, with large yard—House contains nine rooms. For further information apply to
MRS. M. A. DOWNING,
441 Pine Grove, Bristol, Pa.

Will Sell at a Sacrifice.

HOUSE ON RADCLIFFE STREET, near Catholic Church. Very easy terms. Will trade for vacant lots or farm lands.
440 J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street.

Notice.

THE person who on the 7th inst., represented herself as the widow R——, a "sketcher and painter," and hailing from Trenton, N. J., may learn something to her advantage by calling on the parties in Bristol with whom she entered for board and lodgings—and left without settling her bill.
[Exchanges please copy.]
July 22, 1876. 442

Friends' School
For Boys and Girls,

AT BRISTOL, PA., will re-open 9th month (September) 12th, 1876.
SUSAN A. MITCHELL, Principal.
For circulars and further information apply to either of the undersigned School Committee: Samuel Swain, Chas. T. Iredell, Anthony Swain, George W. Adams, Anna Warner, Sarah H. Peirce, Caroline S. Wood, Mary Buckman. 419

ARTHUR T. COLLINS,
(SUCCESSOR TO HEPWORTH & COLLINS,)
Foot of Market Street,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBER,
Steam and Gas Fitter,
Lead and Iron Pipes, Pumps, Gas Fixtures, Hydraulic Rams,

And all material connected with the trade, at lowest market prices.
Parties will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. All work guaranteed. 432

Miscellaneous.

For Sale.

A MARKET WAGON, suitable for either one or two horses, nearly as good as new. Enquire of
424 WILSON RANDALL, Bristol, Pa.

For Sale.

A BROWN MARE AND COLT (splendid farm mare). Colt six weeks old. Can be bought right. For particulars, apply to M. V. DEY, 35 Mill Street, near Railroad, Bristol. 431

For Sale or to Let.

TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES ON JEFFERSON AVE. Price, $5,500. Rent, $600. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
216 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

MISS MERRIAM'S
Family and Day School for Girls,
AT BRISTOL, PA.,

WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 13. Thoroughly competent teachers have been secured for the different departments of instruction. For circulars, address
MISS A. MERRIAM,
249 Bristol, Penn.

REPORT
Of the Condition of "The Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County,"
At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on the Thirtieth day of June, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$216,595 91
Overdrafts		1,181 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		93,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand (par value)		10,000 00
Due from other National Banks		9,735 64
Due from State Banks and Bankers		1,898 42
Banking House	$8,000 00	
Furniture and Fixtures	500 00	8,500 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid		598 80
Checks and other cash items, including stamps		665 39
Bills of other National Banks		16,777 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		59 94
Specie, viz. Coin		530 45
Legal Tender Notes		30,513 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tender Notes		15,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		4,150 00
		$439,208 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$92,220 00
Surplus Fund		75,000 00
Undivided profits		1,822 88
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$82,800 00	
Less amount on hand and with Comptroller for burning	2,875 00	80,115 00
Dividends unpaid		522 00
Individual deposits subject to check		168,262 46
Due to other National Banks		18,265 70
		$439,208 64

I, Charles T. Iredell, cashier of "The Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County," do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES T. IREDELL, Cashier.
Correct—Attest: C. N. TAYLOR, PIERSON MITCHELL, ELLWOOD BURTON, } Directors.
State of Pennsylvania—County of Bucks.
Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 14th day of July, 1876. I. S. TOMLINSON,
292 Notary Public.

J. J. SMITH,
29 Greene Street, Trenton,
OPPOSITE TAYLOR OPERA HOUSE,
Great Clearance Sale!
To Close the Summer Business.

DRESS GOODS!

All marked down to prices that must command a quick sale, as they must be sold to make room for Fall Stock.

SILKS!

STRIPED AND PLAIN, from 75 cents.
BLACK SILKS, from Auction, at great bargains.

BLACK GOODS!

GRENADINES and HERNAN, at 12½, sold elsewhere at 15 cents.
Great Bargains in IRON GRENADINES.
ALPACAS and all MOURNING GOODS at greatly reduced prices.

LACE SACQUES AND POINTS!

Marked down to prices that will suit all.

LINEN SUITS, for $2,00, $3.00, $4.00.

BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS!

All Pure Linen at $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00.
SOMETHING ELEGANT, at $10.00.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at less than cost, to close them out.

CORSETS!

At prices that defy competition. A very good corset at 35 cents, any size. French Wove Corset, at 50 cents; worth 75 cents. 100 Bone Corsets, at $1.25; cheap at double the money. Extra large corsets for stout figures a specialty.
CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, for Men and Boys' wear, at a great reduction.

WHITE GOODS!

A few more of the same sort left of those FINE PIQUES, for BASQUES, at 12½ cents.
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NANSOOKS, and VICTORIA LAWNS, at prices that will be appreciated.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, at half the former price.
10,000 YARDS MOSQUITO NETTING

HOSIERY AND GLOVES!

All marked down to prices that were never before heard of. Regular made Hose, 25 cents. Good Hose, 3 pair for 25 cents.

Domestic Goods!

FULL YARD WIDE SHEETING, at 6 cts.
ATLANTIC " " 7 cts.
" " EXTRA HEAVY, 8 cts.
STANDARD PRINTS, 5 cts.

A large assortment of FRENCH PERCALES, at 12½ cents.

Our prices guaranteed against New York or Philadelphia, and are strictly one price for all.

J. J. SMITH,
29 Greene Street,
Opposite Taylor Opera House,
TRENTON, N. J.

N. B.—You can buy cheaper for cash than for credit. 345

JACOB GLINZ,
TAILOR,
1123 Germantown Ave. below Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
DYEING, SCOURING, CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE NICELY.
Custom work made to order. 437

MILTON FADELEY,
TIN ROOFER,
2004 North Front Street, Philadelphia.
ONE SQUARE ABOVE THE KENSINGTON DEPOT.
Tin and Sheet Iron Work made to order. Old Tin Roofs Painted and Repaired. Spouting and Gutters put in order.
All orders promptly attended to at reasonable rates. 435

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
FRIEDERICH SCHUR,
1711 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
Goods dyed all colors. All goods warranted not to fade. Please give me a trial. 436

A. DREIMANN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Imported and Domestic Groceries,
414 North Second Street, above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.
Russian Sardines, Russ Carviar, Roll Harring, Swiss Cheese, Limburger Cheese, Hand Cheese, Spiced Archers, Oil Sardines, Salt Sardelles, Holland Harrings, Sapsago Cheese, Fromage de Brie. 438

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.
LEDYARD,
THE PRACTICAL HATTER,
No. 2125 North Front Street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—SILK AND FELT HATS made to order, and guaranteed to fit. Old Hats renovated. Mourning Bands put on at short notice. 439

McCANN & BRO.,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware
MANUFACTURERS,
1151 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.
Cream Kettles, Milk Pans and Tin Ware generally, always on hand, wholesale and retail. Repairing promptly attended to. 418

Philadelphia.

INFORMATION.

The readers of this paper, who come to Philadelphia this Summer, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber at 517 and 519 North Second Street, and see for themselves the great variety of and the low prices they ask for

DRESS GOODS, all grades and qualities.
BLACK GOODS, all kinds of fabrics.
BLACK SILKS, in reliable makes only.
MUSLINS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, TOWELINGS, &c.
CALICOES, CHINTZES, LAWNS, PERCALES, &c., &c.
WHITE GOODS, from 12½c. to the best.
CASSIMERES of every grade, cheap.
NOTIONS AND UNDERWEAR in variety.

And many other goods can be found in the greatest variety and at the lowest prices. Call and see them, and oblige
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
311 517 and 519 North Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

Having Very Much Enlarged Our Store,
We have now as complete and well-selected a Stock of
FURNITURE, { FOR PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES.
BEDDING, { FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING COTS, BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, TICKS, &c., &c.
BED CLOTHING, { BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTABLES OF COTTON, WOOL OR DOWN, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, &c.,
AS CAN BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA!
AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
312 21 & 23 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

ALBERT M. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Walnut Chamber Suits,
OF EVERY STYLE.
Factory: 1846 North Sixth Street,
Office and Warerooms, 1844 Germantown Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA. 400

LYNFORD HELLERMAN,
DEALER IN
Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,
HATS AND CAPS,
Canes, Umbrellas and Notions,
4540 Frankford Avenue,
UNDER DR. CRANKSHAW'S DENTAL ROOMS,
250 FRANKFORD.

HENRY H. SHEIP,
Manufacturer of
CIGAR BOXES,
1902 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.
All orders by mail promptly attended to. Manufacturers of Cigars in want of Boxes, will find I can sell them cheaper than any establishment in the city. 401

H. J. LAIRD,
DEALER IN
American and French Window Glass,
COLORED AND ENAMELED GLASS,
Manufacturer of Ground and Cut Glass, for Steamboats, Cars, Offices, and Vestibule Doors. Stained and Embossed Glass for Churches and Public Buildings.
No. 312 Vine Street, Philadelphia. 402

BUY YOUR GROCERIES
OF
R. K. BARRETT,
462 North Second Street,
A FEW DOORS BELOW THE RED LION HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.
OUR TEAS AND COFFEES ARE EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY. 62

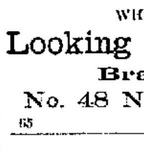
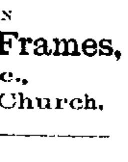
UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
Holiday Presents.
M. & A. HASSLER'S Manufactory.
634 Arch St., 3 doors below Seventh, Philadelphia.
THE finest and largest assortment of SILK, ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS with plain and fancy handles. Storm King and other Umbrellas. Gold and Ivory Head, and Natural Wood Canes in immense variety. 111

WILLIAM MAIER,
CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON,
BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER FRONT AND OTIS STREETS.
Opposite Susquehanna Ave., PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Private Parties and Weddings supplied at the shortest notice. 415

JAMES PETERS,
Manufacturer of
Reveal and Shutter Strap Hinges,
SASH WEIGHTS,
ALSO DEALER IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE, HEATERS AND RANGES,
1934 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 413

PHILADELPHIA CHAIN WORKS,
North-East Corner Hancock and Putnam Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
PETER WALZER, ... PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAINS
FOR SUGAR MILLS, MACHINERY, WAGON, HARNESS AND RAILROAD USE. 414

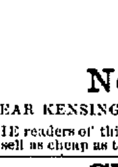
NOTICE.
The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened
A New Confectionery Store,
AT 214 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Where he will wholesale and retail PLAIN AND FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND CAKES at the lowest market prices. Balls and parties supplied at the shortest notice.
399 ANTON ANGEMAN.


I. BEDICHIMER,
Engraver and Manufacturer of Masonic Marks,
Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanics, Red Men, and all other Society Badges, Pins and Emblems. Also, dealer in WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 160 North Second St., Philada.
54


D. JARRETT WALTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Brackets, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, &c.,
No. 48 North Second Street, above Christ Church,
65 PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES ECKERSLEY, JR.,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
No. 4504 Main Street, above Unity, Frankford.
Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Fire Bricks, and Grates always on hand. Jobbing promptly attended to. 142

CHAS. C. JONES,
Practical Photographer,
NO. 508 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE NOBLE, PHILADELPHIA.
PICTURES taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 161


THORNTON BROTHERS,
MARBLE WORKERS,
4757 FRANKFORD AVENUE, FRANKFORD, PA.
Particular attention given to Building Work.
TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY. 162

DR. FRANK'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 2033 North Front Street,
NEAR KENSINGTON DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.
THE readers of this advertisement in want of First-Class Drugs or Patent Medicines, will find we can sell as cheap as the cheapest. Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours. 379

CHARLES M. BEERHALTER,
Practical Watch Maker & Jeweler,
2237 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
THE SUBSCRIBER calls the attention of his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his New Store. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of English, Swiss and American Watches; also, all kinds of Clocks and Musical Boxes. All work warranted for one year.
☞ Please give me a call and bring your work at once. 360

NewspaperARCHIVE®

From the Sunday Magazine.

MOONLIGHT.

The bluest grey—the greyest blue,
Where golden gleaming stars are set;
A moon whose glorious yellow waves
Make fair the rippled rivulet.

Night has her curtain over all;
The first show dark against the sky.
The only sound is in the song
Of a late nightingale close by.

The wooded walks which seemed so sweet
Seen in the morning's fairy light,
Now dim and shadowy hold no charm,
Save the mysterious charm of night.

One swallow stirs, the gold stars fade,
In the cold sky, a chill wind wakes;
The grey clouds frighten out the morn,
And thro' pale mist the new day breaks.

Good morn—good night—which is the best?
God grant some day that I may find
Both true: good morn to joy begun,
Good night to sorrows left behind.

SWINBURNE ON HATS.—The modern hat has long been acknowledged in æsthetic circles as the climax of artistic abominations. It is singular that it should be reserved for an "Arts Club" to expel a member for lack of respect for this identical article. A London writer thus tells the story: Swinburne, as is unfortunately too well known, although it is at the shrine of Aphrodite that he offers incense in his verse, is himself possessed and tormented by an imperious demon in the service of Bacchus—humiliating confession! Much had the members of the "Arts Club" endured from his vagaries and caprices in moments of excitements, and hitherto endured in silence. But on one unfortunate evening he encountered a friend—one of those friends who are always ready to prove their devotion to a man of genius by flattering his vices—and who became his companion in an orgy of debauch. Proposing to leave the club, the poet could not find his hat, when yielding to the frenzy to which such temperaments, wrought upon by unnatural stimulants, are liable, he seized the hats of all the members, hurled them in wild rage upon the floor, and performed upon them what must have been, according to the description I have had of it, an Indian war dance, with accompaniment of [illegible] and outrageous war whoop. This frantic rite concluded, he rushed wildly from the building. What were those injured and hatless members to do? The time had come when endurance ceased to be a virtue. Respect for the genius of the author of "Atlanta" and "Songs Before Sunrise" had persuaded them to submit to many annoyances, but the destruction of twenty or thirty polished stove-pipes, danced before their eyes to a shapeless mass, was the final blow which arouses to rebellion. Was this like wise to be endured? The gods of Philista forbid. They would have preferred to avoid the scandal, but it was in vain—Swinburne was expelled.

FISH DIET AT NORFOLK.—Writes a correspondent from Virginia:—The laziness of the Norfolk people is due to the same causes that made Adam's time hang so heavily on his hands before Eve found something for him to do. The city lies in a locality so favored by nature, that the necessity of laboring for a living is far less apparent than it commonly is elsewhere. It is a place of limited ambitions and unbounded contentedness. Therefore, its population is naturally composed, for the most part, of philosophers; and a philosopher may be defined to be a person who thinks for a living and exacts a large consideration in sleep. Norfolk people can stand more rest than any other people on the globe. Fish I find to be the main diet of Norfolk. The contiguous waters are full of fish, of various species, but mostly good to eat. Upon a fine day now, the traveller, approaching Norfolk from Hampton Roads, would reasonably infer that the entire population was devoted to fishing. The water is dotted with every conceivable sort of boat, and the inhabitants are lazily catching fish for dinners, fish for breakfast, fish for supper. If a large majority of the persons who fish did not fall asleep when they went out and wake up just when it was time to go home, even such prolific waters as they have would be speedily exhausted. It fills one with a soul-satisfying sense of the beneficence of Providence toward this locality to see these fishers slumbering in the sun, with no remorse as to yesterday and no care for to-morrow.

A FEW HINTS.—In dressing your fields cut your coat according to your cloth; that is, don't run in debt for fertilizers, and when your sheep are fleeced don't let the wool dealer pull the wool over your eyes as to the price.

When you feel like currying favors, go into your stable and curry your horses and cattle, that will pay best.

Do not do as money-brokers do, sell your stock of hay short; it is better to have several tons left over till another season than to be obliged to buy in the spring.

The time to shear sheep is when you throw off your coat for the season.

The only kind of stakes that farmers should hold is fence stakes.

After raising the best crop you can, the next thing is to raise the mortgage on your farm; when that is taken up, a farmer feels in better spirits.

Spend rainy days in spring in practising dentistry on rakes and harrows, you can do it just as well as to employ a carpenter.—*Colorado Farmer.*

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF IT.—The "Lodge" gives some Benedicts such an excuse for not staying home evenings, and is withal such an exclusive institution so far as the gentler and reputedly more curious sect is concerned, that it is small wonder the great Masonic demonstration in Philadelphia has failed to excite any enthusiasm in that Minervan paper, the *New Century for Woman*, but evoked the following for some wearer of the knightly panoply to answer:—

"There must be some pleasure, or men would not do it. But—suppose seven thousand women were to put on their summer hats, tie pretty little aprons around their waists and lovely sashes over their shoulders, and parade for hours in the hot sun over stony streets, what would it prove? Suppose seven thousand women were to block all lines of travel on their route, keep men from business, travellers from their depots, prevent all keeping of appointments, and throw all kinds of work out of time—what would be said?"

TO BREAK OFF BAD HABITS.—Understand the reasons, and all the reasons, why the habits is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons, and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts that lead that way from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice—a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolutions just think the matter over and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break off a habit in a day which has been gathering long years.

Among the notable persons connected with the Japanese Centennial Commission in Philadelphia, are Lieutenant-General Saigo Yorimichi, Commander-in-chief of the Japanese army. He was one of the leaders in the Restoration of 1868, when the "Tycoon" went forever down and out, and the Mikado was given his ancient supreme power. He afterward commanded the army of occupation in Formosa, which cleared out the Botan savages, and prevented the further eating of shipwrecked Americans and other people. He is the brother of that popular man in Japan, Saigo Kichinosuke. Another notable person in Philadelphia is the brother of the late and last "Tycoon," and another is a near relative of the Daimio of Kaga—the richest of the old feudal nobility. Some of the gold-lacquer pieces to be exhibited, by the way, have been over five years in preparation of manufacture.

A GENTLEMAN.—A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous; whose truth is constant and elevated; who can look the world honestly in the face, with equal, manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make his list.—*Thackery.*

BOILED INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—Mix well together two cups of Indian meal, two cups of good fresh buttermilk, one cup of water, three-fourths cup of suet, half cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda, two eggs well-beaten, and any fruit you may fancy, either fresh or dried; put in a tin mould or basin and let into a steamer over kettle of water and boil from three to four hours; serve with sweetened cream flavored to taste, or with sugar sauce.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Put eight large spoonfuls of tapioca to three pints of milk, warm it, let it soak till it becomes soft, then mix with it two spoonfuls of butter, three well-beaten eggs, half a cup of sugar, half a nutmeg; bake immediately; to be eaten hot or cold; a very excellent and healthy dessert.

FANCY AND FACT.—A gentleman was examining an umbrella and commenting on its fine quality. "Yes," said a person present "he fancies everything he sees." "And," added a third party, "is inclined to seize everything he fancies."

Bristol.

INFORMATION.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE STORE OF

M. A. WALMSLEY.

A Full Line of

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Lot of Brown Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Colored Dress Goods.
Lot of Lead Mix Dress Goods.
Lot of Anchor Bleached Muslin, 14c.
Lot of Wamsutta Bleached Muslin.
Lot of Sheeting—Bleached Muslin, 10 to 20c.
Lot of Sheeting—Unbleached " 10 to 18c.
Lot of Black and Second Mourning Calicoes.
Lot of Spring Calicoes, 7, 8, 9c
Lot of Delaines, 12½, 13, 14c.

OUR NOTION STOCK is complete. We invite a visit from all to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere.

OUR GROCERY STOCK is second to none.

The above assortment is on exhibition at the store of

M. A. WALMSLEY,
21 Corner of Mill and Radcliffe Sts.

JUST OPENED!

JOHN LONGSTRETH'S NEW STORE,

Cor. Bath and Buckley Street,
BRISTOL, PA.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES
Constantly on hand. Cheap for cash 336

J. V. FOSTER,

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
24

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.

Groceries & Provisions.

GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,

At the Old Established

Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,

Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts.

Respectfully informs his friends that he still have and is prepared to furnish his customers with good Groceries and Provisions which in quality and price will compare favorably with anything in the market. Also a good assortment of Notions, &c. on hand.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in their season.
61

REMOVAL.

P. O. HUTCHINS

Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of

Wood and Market Streets,

where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Drugs and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions. Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 20

J. H. SOOY,

Dealer in

Groceries, Provisions,
AND CANNED GOODS,
N. W. Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Summer, at the lowest cash prices. 1088

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 18

A. K. HOFF'S

BREAD, PIE AND FANCY CAKE
BAKERY,
NO. 28 MILL STREET,
Second door above Cedar, BRISTOL, PA.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 389

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,

Bread, Pie and Fancy Cake
BAKER,
Foot of Bath Street, near Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.

BALLS, Parties, Fairs and Festivals, furnished with ICE CREAM and FANCY CAKES at short notice and on reasonable terms. WEDDING CAKES baked and iced to order. 381

I. T. SMITH,

CARPET WEAVER,
No. 90 York Street,
BURLINGTON, N. J.

WHY do people come to me from all around the country to get their Carpets wove? Why! because I am the oldest established weaver in Burlington, and my work is equalled by few and surpassed by none, and my prices are suitable to the times. Rag Carpets constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail. Highest price given for carpet rags. 383

THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT

Nelly White

Leaves Bordentown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at White Hill, Penn's Manor, Florence, Bristol, Burlington, Beverly. Returning, leaves Philadelphia, at 3.30 P. M., stopping at the above places. 343

Daily Excursions up the Delaware.

STEAMER TWILIGHT.

ON and after Monday, May 1st, 1876, the splendid Steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M., for Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leave Florence at 10 A. M., and Bristol at 10½; on the 3 o'clock only as far as Bristol, leaving at 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents; Excursion 40 cents. 293

Daily Excursions.

THE STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA

Will leave Bristol at 7.00 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., for Philadelphia, touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Fare, each way. Excursion, 40c. 263

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after June 12, 1876,
Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7:13, 7:40, 8:26, 9:20 A. M., 12:28, 4:06, and 7:21, P. M. On Sundays, 12:28 and 3:27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 6:25 and 10:03 A. M., 2:55, 5:10, 6:40, 9:12, and 9:38 P. M.

For New York.

At 1:16, 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, and 11:47 A. M., 2:21, 3:34, 3:51, 4:31, 6:12, and 7:48 P. M. Sunday trains 6:21 A.M., 4:31 and 7:48 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:09, and 11:47 A. M., 2:21, 3:34, 4:13, 4:31, 5:01, 6:01, 6:21, 7:48, and 9:06 P. M. On Sundays, 9:21, 10:12 A. M. and 2:50, 7:18 P.M.

The 7.38, 11.09, A. M., 4.13, and 6.01 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6:55, and 10:15 A M., 2:05, 3:40, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 8:20 P. M. On Sundays, 8:15 A. M., and 2:05 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7:00, 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 1:35, 2:30, 3:45, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. and 12:00 night. On Sundays, 8:30, A. M. 3:45, 7:00 P. M.

From New York.

At 4:25, 6:55, 8:35, and 9:25 A. M., 12:25, 2:55, 4:05, and 6:55 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6:40, 8:00, 9:00, and 9:28 A. M., 12:00, M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:18, 6:55, and 9:14 P. M. On Sundays, 12 noon, and 9:14 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12..55 6.15, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 7.20, 9.10 A. M. 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.55 and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A.M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
66 Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

EVERYBODY CHEWS "GREY EAGLE."

Bristol.

SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!

Paid in Change at Wood's Cheap Store.

WE are selling Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., cheaper than ever! Look at the following list of prices:—Splendid Calico, 5 cts yd., Muslin, 6 cts; best spool Cotton, 6 cts; ladies Striped Hose, 10 cts; Linen Hdk's, 7 cts; ladies and children's Wrappers, 50 cts. up, ladies Kid Gloves, 50 cts; baby's Puffed Dresses, 50 cts, children's Silk Parasols, 50 cts., ladies Parasols, Jucts upward, a good Umbrella, 45c.; Sun Bonnets, 45 cts, gents' fine Striped Hose, two pair for 25 cts.; Handkerchiefs, 4 cts.; Pins, 3 cts paper; Hamburg Edgings at wholesale prices; Embroideries at 6 cts up; Ribbons—all colors, widths, warranted less than city prices; gents' fine linen bosom Shirt, $1, men's Undershirts, 40 cts, as we have a large stock of men's goods we are offering them at low figures: men's strong working Shirt, 50 cts, fine gauze Summer Undershirt, 40 cts.; a good Flannel Shirt, 75 cts; strong boy's Pants, $1, men's, $1.00; Knit Jackets, Overalls—duck or drilling; gent's Felt Hats, 60 and 75 cts, Neckties, Collars, Cuffs—paper or linen, in variety; Collars, 5 cts. box, Flags, wholesale and retail; Chinese Lanterns, for illuminating. Canned Tomatoes, two for 25 cts.; Peas, two for 25 cts.; Peaches, 20 cts.; Rio Coffee, 25 cts; good Black Tea, 35 cts. lb.; Olive Soap, 4 cts; Starch, 8 cts. lb.; Rice, 8 cts, good Shoe Brush, 15 cts; Hand Scrub, 10 cts; nice N. O. Molasses, 65 cts. gal; fine Syrup, 70 cts; Pepper, 7 cts. quarter; Tumblers, 50 cts. doz; Turkey Prunes, three lbs. for 25 cts; French, 10 cts, Cups and Saucers, Glassware, cheap, Curtain Stuff—paper or oil cloth; Curtain Fixtures at city prices; a good Cigar, $1.50 box, light navy Chewing Tobacco, 70 cts. lb. Just received from bankrupt sales; Splendid Table Knives and Forks, only 70 cts. set. Elegant Matting, 22 cts. yd. Wash Blue, two boxes for 5 cts; High Back Combs 12 cts. Everything warranted at and below city prices—for cash. In men's goods, we offer special prices. NO TRUST.

J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street,
Corner Mill and Wood Sts., BRISTOL, PA.
333

Which Plan is the Best?

THE COMMERCIAL Insurance Company

INSURES DWELLING HOUSES, STORES,
&c., &c.,
(No hazardous risks taken)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS

In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses.

The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates of Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment.

Full particulars given. Apply at office

No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

SOMETHING NEW!

MUSIC STORE,

46 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED ARION PIANO.
Estey's Superior Cottage and Parlor Organs. Also the Bay State Organ. Prices from $60 to $750.

For sale by
219 CHARLES T. HARRISON.

A. J. HIBBS,

REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT,
BRISTOL, PA.

EFFECTS SALES AND PURCHASES REAL ESTATE, attends to the Renting of Houses and Farms or any business connected therewith. Personal Property sales taken charge of, and prompt and careful attention given to any business entrusted to his care. 230

CENTENNIAL.

MRS. J. C. HAMILTON would call the attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity to her

Dress Making
AND
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,

Also, Centennial Banners and Decorations of all kinds.

Also, material for making them, supplied at

48 MILL STREET, BRISTOL. 530

J. H. BOSTWICK,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

AVERIL
CHEMICAL PAINT!

THIS PAINT is undoubtedly the best in use at the present time; it will not chalk and rub off, nor fade like the Umber and Stone Paints in general use. One gallon will cover 200 square feet, two coats. Price, $2.00 per gallon.

You that want to do your own painting can get it in any quantity, ready for use. 352

FURNITURE

Re-Upholstered Repaired and Varnished.

HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES
MADE TO ORDER AND RENOVATED.
Chairs Re-Caned. Also, Three-Ply Veneering Seats put in Chairs.

FEATHERS RENOVATED BY STEAM.

N. B.—I am now prepared to Renovate Feather Beds. I claim for the machine I use that while it destroys the germ of the feather moth, it does not injure the feathers, which the hot-air machines are apt to do. Persons wishing to have their Beds Renovated, by letting me know in the morning can have them returned at night ready for use.

JOHN F. McMILLAN,
Radcliffe Street, Rear of Presbyterian Church,
297 BRISTOL, PA.

JOHN F. KENEAGY,

DRUGGIST,
No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
OILS, PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles,
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. 264

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms 30

DR. G. W. ADAMS,

DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW HOUSE, AT the East corner of Radcliffe and Franklin Streets, Bristol, Pa., where he has nicer rooms and better accommodations. He takes this method of returning thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and cordially invites all to give him a call.

N. B.—Out of office on Second-day, (Monday.)
4th mo. 6th, 1876. 310

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Richard Hepworth and Arthur T. Collins, under the firm name of Hepworth & Collins, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Richard Hepworth retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by Arthur T. Collins.

RICHARD HEPWORTH,
ARTHUR T. COLLINS.
Bristol, July 1, 1876 425

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Fred. Nevegold, C. E. Scheide, George F. Pierson, and Edwin Wanshop, under the name of Nevegold, Scheide & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Fred. Nevegold, C. E. Scheide, and Edwin Wanshop, under the same firm name as before.

NEVEGOLD, SCHEIDE & CO.
Bristol, Pa., July 1st, 1876. 418

Trenton.

WESTON & SWAYZE,

ARCHITECTURAL AND MONUMENTAL
SCULPTORS,
IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREESTONE.

Devoting especial attention to Monumental Works, &c.

Tombs, Monuments, Headstones, Mural Tablets, Pulpits, Fonts, &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

MARBLE YARD—Stockton Street, between Front and State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.

CEMETERY LOTS INCLOSED—Cemetery work of every description done in the best manner and at reasonable rates. 40

A. LOWENSTEIN,

The Great Clothier,
HAS JUST OPENED THE STORE
No. 25 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.,
WITH A LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
And Furnishing Goods.

All Goods warranted as represented. Goods exchanged within ten days after purchase, if not worn or soiled. Our prices always the lowest in the city. Thanking the public for past patronage, we shall endeavor to please all at our New Store,

25 Greene Street, nearly opposite Taylor's Opera House.

Remember the place, No. 25 Greene Street. 319

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,

SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1876, will be offered to cash purchasers at prices that will ensure quick sales.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

On hand, which will be made up to suit the varied taste of my patrons.

J. C. VANHART,
375 82 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

ATTENTION! FARMERS!!

A Set of Single Harness for $20;
A Set of Double Harness for $25, warranted,
At T. C. VAUGHN'S Harness Shop,
34 SOUTH WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. 365

R. C. THOMSON & CO.,

23 & 25 E. State Street, Opposite First National Bank, Trenton, N. J.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Also Merchant Tailoring. 317

C. P. BARWIS,

Merchant Tailor,
NO. 65 GREEN ST., TRENTON, N. J.

ALWAYS a good line of goods from which to select a suit, and made in the latest styles. Satisfaction in every respect. 284

Furniture and Upholstery

OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARLOR SUITS in Hair, Cloth, or any color of Terry: 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Lady's and 4 Wall Chairs, for $60. Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, nine pieces, for $40. With Marble Top Bureau and Washstand, $50.

At A. V. MANNING'S,
39 47 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

Purple Top and White Strap Leaf Turnip,

YELLOW and White Ruta-Baga, Yellow Globe, and other varieties of Turnip Seed. Seed Buckwheat, Millet and Hungarian Grass, at

J. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
Farm Implement and Seed Store,
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

Buckeye and other Machine extras.

WALL PAPER

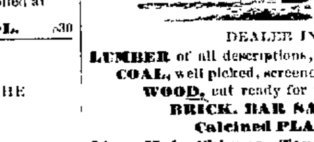
AND

School Books,
AT CHARLES Y. BAMFORD'S.
10 E. STATE STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

WALL PAPER TRIMMED FREE. Discount given to schools and teachers. 95

H. M. WRIGHT,

No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,



DEALER IN

LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover
WOOD, cut ready for use;
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 636

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.

ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour

Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed

of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.

Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.

Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.

Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut a... on

SAW MILL

at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

PLANING MILL.

Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

SHINGLES

In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

COAL

Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

WOOD

Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.

361 ROGERS BROTHERS.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

AND FRUITS IN SEASON,
At WM. R. GILLINGHAM'S
Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon,
WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL.

NEW MILK FOR SALE. 361

In the Orphans' Court of Dauphin County,

In the State of Pennsylvania.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES CANNON, DECEASED who died intestate, in the City of Harrisburg, said County.

NOTICE is given to the heirs and legal representatives of deceased intestate, that the Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the balance in hands of D. W. Seiler, Esq., Administrator of the estate of said intestate, to and among them legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at his office, No. 5 North Third Street, in said city.

1. The said James Cannon had a sister, named Bridget, who resided in Bristol, and who died on the 26th day of July, 1868—notice of which was telegraphed July 27, 1868, to James Cannon, at Harrisburg, Pa., by one James Harrity, or family.

Therefore if this should come to the notice of said Harrity, or the heirs of said Bridget Cannon, let them communicate at once to the Auditor, stating degree of relationship and knowledge of any other heirs, and be fully prepared to prove same at the audit. JAMES D. DOUGHERTY, Auditor.

Harrisburg, June 27, 1876. 412

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 287

"GREY EAGLE" IS THE BEST CHEW.

Important Notice to the Public!

McCARTY & LANNING,
(Successors to H. Taylor & Son).
TRENTON, N. J.,
ARE MANUFACTURING
Oak Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, RUBBER BELTING, STEAM PACKING &c.,
EQUAL TO ANY IN USE,
At 114 N. Warren Street.
Manufactures Supplies Generally.

H. McCARTY. GEO. W. LANNING. 404

GILLINGHAM & HOWELL,

Practical Machinists,

DIE SINKING, MODEL MAKING, AND JOBBING OF ALL KINDS DONE.

Repairing of Sewing Machines a Specialty.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS MADE TO ORDER.

MOORE'S MILL, TRENTON, N.J.
(Entrance on Warren Street.) 371

MOUNT & CLARK,

DEALER IN
CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, &C.
ICE CREAM,

SODA WATER, with Choice Flavors and Cream, Five Cents per Glass.

NO. 15 E. STATE STREET,
Next door to Mansion House, TRENTON, N. J.
386

DUNN & SMITH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 47 E. STATE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.
Under First National Bank.

A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Coatings always on hand 116

GO TO THE

Boston 99 Cent Store,

30 E. State Street,
TRENTON, N. J.,

And look at the NEW STOCK OF WAX DOLLS, and RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET BOOKS. The cheapest ever shown in the city 147

HENRY HIRTH,

Dealer in
BROWN STONE, OHIO STONE,
AND
North River Blue Stone,

All kinds of Job Work attended to at short notice. Particular attention given to Grave Stones and other Monumental work.

112 N. Warren St., next to Catholic Church,
410 TRENTON, N. J.

A NEW BLEACHERY.

Old Hats Made as Good as New,
AT HALF THE COST.

Hats Bleached, or Colored and Pressed, 40 cents. Hats Pressed and Altered in any style, 35 cents. The latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Hats, Colored, Bleached and Pressed, at short notice. Orders promptly attended to. S. A. MARBLE.

409 72 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

FANCY RIBBONS. BONNET FRAMES.

MRS. J. R. WOODRUFF,

Fashionable Milliner,
And dealer in
Notions, Trimmings, &c.
No. 27 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Personal attention paid to custom work. 135

WILLIAM H. WHITE,

76 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware:

CUTLERY, GLASS, &c., &c. A large assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Coal and Vegetable Oil, &c. Also manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing and Jobbing done at short notice. 254

For Sale or to Let.

TWO NINE-ROOM HOUSES on East corner of Lafayette and Wood Streets. Price, $2,000. Rent, $180. Houses of all descriptions for sale.

217 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Philadelphia.

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A GREAT DISCOVERY.

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.

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Basket Factory,

TOY AND VARIETY STORE,
CHILDREN'S COACHES, VELOCIPEDES,
Table Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.,
Wholesale and Retail.
BASKETS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
SIMPSON, No. 338 North Second St.,
Below Callowhill, PHILADELPHIA.

"GREY EAGLE" MAKES YOU HAPPY.

J. M. MASTELLER,

PRACTICAL SHIRT MAKER.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
S. E. COR. SECOND & CALLOWHILL STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. 232

SAMUEL WAGNER'S

LADIES' AND GENTS'
OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,
69 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Two doors below Arch, (formerly 52 Delaware Ave.)

THE FINEST and BEST OYSTERS in the CITY.
121

PEABODY HOUSE,

Corner of Locust and Ninth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONVENIENT to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No change to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout*. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY. 355

NORTH STAR HOTEL.

FRANCIS T. PRAUL, Proprietor
4805 MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORD, PA. 165

United States Hotel,

North-West Corner Front and Berks Sts.,
(Kensington Depot,)
PHILADELPHIA.
F. W. MEYER, - - - - Proprietor. 120

"The Seven Star Hotel."

O. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.
Main Street and Oxford Road,
Opposite Dummy Depot,
140 FRANKFORD, PA.

JOHN J. SLIFER'S

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Dining and Oyster
SALOONS,
58 NO. 532 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

DOCK STREET COFFEE HOUSE AND LUNCH ROOM.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
223 Dock Street,
157 Above Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.

Girard Exchange HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

Oysters in every style, and Meals at all hours.
55 WILLIAM LINDIG.

WUNDER'S OYSTER BAY,

S. W. Corner Second and Church Streets,
74 PHILADELPHIA.

ASK FOR "GREY EAGLE."

LADIES' AND GENTS'
PHILADELPHIA

EATING HOUSE,

S. E. Corner Seventh and Market Streets.
JAMES STANDRING, Proprietor.

Beefsteak and Potatoes, Porksteak and Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Pot Pie, Fried Eggs, Fried Ham, Cold Ham, Boiled Eggs, Cod Fish Cakes, Broiled Steak and Potatoes, Oyster Soup, 10 cents each; Oyster Stews, 25 cents, Raw Oysters, 10 cents; Milk Toast, 12 cents; Buttered Toast, 7 cents; Coffee and Rolls, Pie and Milk, 10 cents each; Rice Pudding, Bread Pudding, 5 cts each; Apple Dumpling, 10c.; Cup Custard, 5 cents; Pie of all kinds, Tea or Coffee per cup, two Buttered Rolls, 5 cts. each. SEGARS. A good and cheap Dinner every day. 101

Swarthmore College,

TEN MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER THE CARE OF FRIENDS, gives a thorough Collegiate Education to Both Sexes, who here pursue the same course of study, and receive the same degrees.

Total expenses, including tuition, board, washing, use of books, &c., $350 a year. No extra charges.

For catalogue, giving full particulars as to courses of study, &c., address

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MANUFACTURER OF
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
1320 Frankford Road,
Bet. Thompson and Master Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Old Chairs Repaired, Painted and Caned with neatness and dispatch. Work called for and delivered free of charge.

Particular attention given to Making and Repairing Settees for Halls. 378

SAVE YOUR TEETH.

TOOTH-ACHE CURED.
Teeth Filled—A Specialty.

Teeth Inserted and Repaired. Badly Fitting Teeth Remodeled. GAS administered for Extracting Teeth WITHOUT PAIN.

N. B.—Sixteen years experience.

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BANNISTER'S.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE FOR
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Head Centre for
GUM BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL KINDS.
4223 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORD. 164

THOMAS C. VAN HORN,

101 North Fourth St., Philadelphia,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN MANUFACTURED
Tobacco, Segars, &c.,
Sole proprietor of "GOOD ENOUGH,"
"GREY EAGLE,"
and other popular brands Chewing Tobacco. Our Motto—"Good Goods at Low Prices." 1052

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Bristol.

REMOVAL.

THE BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,

HAS MOVED INTO ITS NEW QUARTERS, AT
Nos. 16 & 18 MILL STREET, opposite Hoguet's Drug Store,
Where we keep in stock and for sale, a large assortment of
STOVES, RANGES, KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices to suit the times. OUR TINWARE is all of our own make, and every article warranted tight.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING MADE A SPECIALTY.—Tin Roofs put on over old Shingle Roofs and warranted tight. Particular attention given to Jobbing and Repairing.

All orders by mail or otherwise, addressed to

THOMAS BARNARD, Bristol, Pa.,

Will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for past favors he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 82

JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring.
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
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HOUSE, SIGN AND GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,
BRISTOL, PA.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR GRAINING.

ORNAMENTAL WALL PAINTING executed in the best manner. FRESCOING, GILDING and VARNISHING promptly attended to. All work guaranteed.

Office:—Foot of Pond Street, near Rogers' Mills. Residence—Locust St. near Otter. 354

M. V. DEY,

Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CONSTANTLY ON HAND
MILL STREET, NEAR THE RAILROAD, BRISTOL, PA.

All kinds of Canned Fruits, and Groceries of every description, at city prices 351

Miscellaneous.

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The Centennial Harness Shop,

NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

I INFORM my friends and customers that I have built A NEW HARNESS SHOP, adjoining the Machine Works of Samuel Goslin, where I will be prepared to furnish

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS

Of the newest and latest patterns. "Prices to suit everybody and cheaper than elsewhere."

"Low Expenses, Quick Sales, Small Profits."

Give me a call. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

EDGAR ADAMS.
106 NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

DEACON'S FANCY MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

94 High Street, Burlington, N. J.
MILLINERY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR FALL AND WINTER.

TRIMMED HATS, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Black Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Veils, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Silk and Lace Ties, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c. 110

HARNESS! HARNESS!

I INFORM my friends that I have commenced the HARNESS BUSINESS at the Old Stand, opposite the Hotel, NEWPORTVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., where I will be prepared to furnish Harness of all kinds, and goods pertaining to my line. REPAIRING neatly and promptly executed at reasonable terms. Give me a call.

All work warranted.
WILLIAM SICKEL. 307

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,

WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,
DEALER IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety.

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AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,

KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.

Special inducements given cash customers. 29

New Meat Shop.

"DUKE" DOAN, Proprietor,
(Formerly with Hazel Hibbs.)
Corner Bath and Otter Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.

FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 417

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured for Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL PA. 402

WILLIAM H. LOTT,

MANUFACTURER OF
FIFTH WHEELS,
Rear of Buckley Street,
BRISTOL, PA

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. All work warranted 387

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.

The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices.

Store at Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,
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Cigar Manufactory,
No. 78 Bath Street corner of Buckley.
BRISTOL, PA.

THE best 3 and 5 cent Cigar in Bristol. Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c. 327

New Cigar Box Manufactory,

BY
T. B. CAROTHERS,
Wood Street bet. Dorrance and Penn.
BRISTOL, PA.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 285

WILLIAM B. BAKER, M. D.,

DENTIST,
43 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Artificial Teeth inserted in full or partial sets. 1079

$50,000

TO LOAN on FIRST MORTGAGES,
OF NOT LESS THAN $2,000.

Apply to E. G. HARRISON,
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DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
EMILIE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
Boots, Shoes, &c.,

Constantly on hand—cheap for cash. 350

SAMUEL GOSLIN,

DEALER IN
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

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WATSON & BUCKMAN,

NEWTOWN STEAM SAW MILL,
AND
PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,

IS THE PLACE TO GET DRY LUMBER AND SMOOTH MILL WORK. 37

C. D. THOMAS,

CARPET WEAVER,
No. 114 York Street, below Broad,
BURLINGTON, N. J.

N. B.—All work promptly done at short notice, and delivered if required. 291

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,

DEALERS IN
LUMBER, COAL;
WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS,
West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure And Horse Stable Manure,
Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa.

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates. 107

ALEXANDER CROSSON,

Manufacturer of
Wagons and Carriages,
TULLYTOWN, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 1087

WESLEY CAREY,

Manufacturer of
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
PENN VALLEY, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 12

SAMUEL W. SICKELS

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY
Wagons and Carriages,
Newtown, Pa.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly done.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES. Five-day boarders taken. For circulars address R. L. GURNEE,
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